

XXVI PHILIPPINES





*not correct* 119

Philippino Information.

Approximately 60,000 in U.S.A. 55,000 male and 5,000 female. About 10% naturalized Americans, S.F. population 6,000.

The standard of education runs 80 to 85% high school graduates of better. 90% are of Catholic faith balance divided between other faiths, about 5% are American born, between 1,500 and 2,000 served in the world war.

The small female population seems to be due to financial conditions, fear of ocean trip and being too far from native environment.

They seem to be drawn to U.S.A. for two reasons, educational advantage and the U.S. higher wage scale, workers in P.I. average less than .50¢ per day. The ambition of those interviewed to date is to make enough money to return to P.I. marry and settle there.

They give U.S.A. all credit for the great progress of P.I. in the last 35 years, which they say is greater than in 300 years prior to that time.

Most of them favor independence, some are skeptical regarding national defence, and lack of a universal language.

G. H. Shaver.







Lundy  
Edit - Holland  
1-18-37

RACIAL MINORITIES SURVEY - FILIPINO

In an interview with Johnny Garcia, he stated:

"I was born in July 1900 in a small hut on the edge of a rice paddy about 30 miles from Manila, P. I.

"I never knew a father. He was killed fighting up North in the brush about the time that I was born. My early rearing was left to my mother, an older brother and an uncle.

"For a youngster, life in the Philippines is a dreary, monotonous existence compared to that of kids the world over. Of course I did not know it at the time but there was little in my early youth that I can remember that is pleasant except occasional visits to the American Army Post, about four miles distance from our house, where the soldiers would give us children a real meal if we would do some odd job for them, like cleaning muddy shoes, scrubbing uniforms and various other tasks. I remember that once another boy and I cleaned a latrine, a detail that we relieved two privates from, and for which we received a quarter each and a big meal. That quarter was the first real money that I ever had and I spent ten cents of it for sweets. I later received a good licking at home when I confessed to having thrown away such a sum of money.

"My early life was spent in helping in the rice fields and fishing. Our principal diet composed of rice, fish and pork. There was very little variation from this fare except







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for the few vegetables that we were able to raise on a small knoll near our place.

"Practically all the acreage near our home was flooded and unsuitable for anything other than raising rice which was in itself a very hard job. I have seen my mother come in from planting when she had been stooped over so long that her back was cramped and it required the aid of the three men in our family to straighten her up.

"Our home in those days was like a two-story house with the lower floor missing. It was mounted on stilts and anchored to the side of a tree to keep us dry. The place was a one-room affair that served as kitchen and bedroom, the four of us sleeping on the floor.

"Beneath our home was an acre of fenced in swamp where we kept our pigs. It was impossible to let them out as they would have wandered away from the place and found wild companions that would lead them into the inaccessible swamps nearby.

"As I grew older I attended mission school two days a week and Sunday School on Sunday. Going to Sunday School was the price of my tuition and it was essential I attend that day. The missionary wanted me to give more time to my studies but I was needed at home and that was all the time my mother and uncle thought I could devote towards an education.

"Came the war and the excitement of America entering it and the drive for recruits in Manila. I was 17 at the time



Partial Manuscript Survey  
Illinois

Survey  
Date - 1-18-27

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Racial Minorities Survey  
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and was anxious to go. My mother first refused but when she finally learned that I could have part of my pay, about \$20 a month sent home to her, she couldn't get me and my brother off fast enough. The next morning after my mother giving consent, everything was left standing, and with my uncle, the four of us trekked the 30 miles into Manila where we were enlisted in the navy.

"As a mess boy in the service a new world unfolded for me. I was astounded and bewildered by what I saw from the time we entered Manila. I wasn't afraid or homesick, however. Life, as I had lead it, had been entirely too dangerous for me to be afraid of mere man-made things.

"I was attached to the U.S.S. New York and shortly after my enlistment this ship set out for European waters where we were engaged in patrol duty in the North Sea. Later we were assigned to convoy duty.

"My experiences in the navy during the war is nothing to think about as an experience. There was plenty of work to do and plenty of thrills at rumors. There was very little action.

"Once in the Irish Channel we engaged in a running battle with a couple of German cruisers. It was nothing to be excited about now that I look back on it. We couldn't even see the enemy boats from the deck.

"After peace was declared I was transferred to the U.S.S. Tennessee where I soon became cook and mess boy for Rear Admiral McRae.







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Racial Minorities Survey  
Filipino

"With Admiral McRae life took on a new note. I was with him both afloat and ashore and soon became a permanent fixture in his household where I made it my business to be especially helpful to his wife.

"When the admiral went abroad, either on pleasure or official business, I was always taken along as their personal servant. The admiral was a gruff but very kindly man and as long as I attended to my duties I never received a sharp word from him. Many were the presents that I received from him through his wife. He didn't want to appear kindhearted.

"After the admiral retired I was assigned as cook aboard the U.S.S. Pennsylvania where I remained until 1934.

"I would still be in the navy had it not been for an accident. I was struck in the chest by a swinging boom and for days the doctors did not think that I would live. Later I developed tuberculosis and was retired from the service on a pension. I spent all of 1935 and part of last year in Arizona recuperating and last fall was pronounced cured.

"I came to Los Angeles and am now working as houseboy in order to be doing something. The work is light and I earn my living that enables me to save the pension I receive from the government.

"My brother is still in the service and, barring accident, will remain there for the rest of his life, or until he reaches retirement age.

"My family wants me to return to Manila but I am afraid







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Filipino

to do so. The climate there might cause a recurrence of my lung trouble and I think that I will remain here until I am absolutely sure that I am cured.

"I spend my spare time writing and have sold one story to True Story Magazine. This was while I was in the navy. My favorite diversion is going to the movies and trying to learn motion-picture technique from the work of others. I am a Catholic and never miss going to mass on Sunday. I am not married.

"I guess I am one of the millions of people that take life as it comes. I have no pet hates nor inhibitions. 17 years in the navy would take that out of anyone. I believe that we have a pretty good country despite what some people say.

"My plans for the future are indefinite. As soon as I feel stronger I am going to try and get a better job as a cook either in Beverly Hills or Pasadena. I want to save more money so that in the future I will not have to depend on a job no matter what happens.

"Too many of my countrymen take life too easily. They are easy going, undisciplined fellows, who will never have a thing. If they would work and save their money now instead of hanging around dance halls and going out with the girls they would be better off. I like to dance but I don't like to well enough to throw away all my earnings on it.



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11 Santiago R. Alvarez

1019 Myrtle St  
Oakland, Calif

WR

I was born July 24 1903 -

Barang La Union P.I. came to United States in 1924. ~~He~~ landed in ~~San~~ Seattle, Wash. then went to Port Walter Alaska, to work in fishing packing & canning fish. stayed there until end of season which is summer months only. came ~~back~~ back in fall to Seattle Wash. & I thought I would go to school & study my education. I went 2 yrs. in High School then I had to stop as I was lack of funds.







2  
So had to get a position. I got  
a job in lumber yard as labor  
worked there for about 2 yrs.  
met a girl - white girl, Born  
in United States we got married  
that was in Jan 1928. We both  
came down to Calif as I thought  
I would have a better change to  
settle down, & make a home. ~~we~~  
we got a job in restaurant as helper  
& worked there about a year. I was  
saving as much as possible so my  
Wife was ~~not~~ going to give birth.  
to child I was also going to night  
school taking a course in Auto Mechanic.





studied for about 6 months but had to  
 stop as I had to pay to study &  
 my expenses at home was more than  
 I was making. stopped working at Restaurant  
 & went to Barber College to study to  
 be a Barber. I have now a small  
 Barber shop & am ~~the~~ just about making  
 a living. I have a child which is 6 yrs  
 old. my wife & myself are very happy.  
 she is satisfied & contented. I would like  
 to become an American ~~citizen~~ Citizen  
 as I believe it would do me a world  
 of good. I have no relatives in this country  
 there are all back in Philippine Islands  
 that's all I can tell you. I am a member  
 of Grand Regional assembly. (Kalapati Lodge no 515.  
 a ~~new~~ Masonic order. of Philippine Islands.





Subject..Philippine

1/20/51

He was born in 1901 at Melabank, Philippine Islands. His earliest recollection of his father, though rather hazy, <sup>was</sup> ~~were~~, that he was employed as a gardener to some rich foreigners. In 1908 when the American soldiers were stationed in Manila he was a servant to a high ranking officer.

Our subject received his training at a parochial school kept up by American interests. He stayed in the school for several years and then left at the opportunity of a job on a U.S. Cruiser. He served for a short while as deck boy. Reaching the age of enlistment he was promoted to the position of steward and then to head steward..

While he was on a voyage he received word that his father had been killed. His father, who <sup>had been</sup> ~~was~~ temporarily employed as a deck hand, was crushed when a winch broke and a heavy packing case fell and crushed him. His mother received some compensation but he is not sure of the amount.

A few years later his mother remarried and when he again visited Manila he <sup>was</sup> ~~his~~ able to locate them. After considerable time he located his two younger brothers and convinced them to join the navy.

He has been in the service since 1917 and has only three more years before he is retired on a pension. When he leaves the service he is going back to Manila and go into some sort of business. He feels that he has a better chance in his native country. He thinks the Phillipine people are not able to govern themselves and it will be a sorry day for them when they will be given the freedom they want.

He is very sure that the "dam Japs" are at the bottom the whole freedom "Racket".





I came to the United States in 1924. from Manila Philippine Islands. I worked in the hotels in Manila where many Americans lived. They told me what a good country the United States was. and how much money I could make there. They gave me what you call tips and I thought if I came here I would soon be a rich man, and in two years time I had saved enough for my father to buy a small piece of land on the islands and to have my wife and children come to the United States. I have now two more children born in the United States.

The last two years have been very hard. Since the Depression. I have to work.





## PHILIPPINO REPORT

My contact was born December 2nd, 1905 in the town of Montlebon, Tagalog Province, Philippine Islands. he was the third of a family of five, three boys and two girls.

The town of Montlebon has a population of five hundred people, is situated at the base of a range of mountains at the extreme northern end of the Marikina Valley, the surrounding country is sparsely settled, is productive in rice, hemp, various kinds of wild fruit, berries and game, the population gain their livelihood by the cultivation, picking and hunting the above named products, the surplus is sent to the markets at Manila.

My contact's father owns a small piece of land which he devotes to chicken raising, also acts as commission merchant, buying chickens and eggs which he sells in Manila.

My contact's earliest recollections are of sitting on a rice straw pile watching his father and older brothers packing eggs and crating chicks for the market, watching his mother pounding rice and making rice cakes over an improvised outdoor stove, (these were his greatest delicacy) playing hide and seek and other games imported from the U.S. as well as games of native origin, the former games were the most popular with the children of the town.

His first duties were to assist herding the chickens which were turned loose during the day time and allowed the run of the ranch during the day time, each evening they were driven to the yard and placed in pens for the night, help gather the wood for the fires and hunt for eggs.

he started to school when seven years of age. acquired a grammar school education, at the age of sixteen could read, write and speak English.

during his school years, the greater part of his time was spent roaming the foot hills, gathering the eggs for market.





picking fruit and berries, fishing and hunting game birds. These were used mostly for home consumption, any surplus were shipped to the markets at Manila and the money derived from same was divided among the children who gathered them. He was also interested in tennis, base ball and swimming, becoming quite proficient in all three.

In 1923 his father purchased two Ford Trucks for transporting products to Manila. My contact was given charge of one of these, with which he made three trips per week to Manila. Prior to that time all produce had been transported by caribean carts and only one trip per week was possible.

The above mode of living continued until the spring of 1925 when a boy friend of his urged that he accompany him on a trip to the U.S. gaining his father's consent and having sufficient money for the trip, he left Manila in May arriving in San Francisco June 10th. 1926.

Intending to stay only a few months, he decided to see as much of the U.S. as possible. He made a trip to N.Y. going one route and returning another.

He was first impressed with the bigness of things, not only the country it's self, but the great buildings, factories, trains, air planes in fact every thing American was beyond his imagination. Although the Philippines considered themselves modern at that time.

Upon his return to California his funds were exhausted and his father being unable to send him money at that time, secured a position with a poultry commission house in So. Cal. had quite a hard time the first few months, as the quantities and methods of handling poultry and eggs here was so much greater and faster that it took him several months to adapt himself to mass production.

During the depression has not worked long at one place, has been out of employment several months at a time each year. He hopes to establish a commission and importing business of his own here importing rare fruit, berries and fish ~~from the Phil~~






from the Philippines..

Has no desire to return to the P.I. at this time, believes he will do better here than at home, and is only waiting for conditions to improve before making his business venture which his father and brothers will assist in financing.

He says that the U.S. is the only country where one can do business on an equal basis regardless of race religion or color. does not believe that independence for his country will be a success at this time, his reasons are, no universal language, too many small islands each inhabited by a different race of people who resent any authority coming from Manila, lack of experience in forming a government machine that will function properly in all of these places for the good of all the people.

deplores the fact that so few of his countrymen bring wives to this country and settle here, does not believe in the inter marriage of the races, expects to make a trip home next year, bring a wife back with him and settle in this country.

He is now employed by a poultry firm doing business in San Francisco and Petaluma, spending part of his time in each place.

  
Guy H. Shaver





PHILIPPINO REPORT.

My contact was born in the town of Angeles, Pampanga Province Philippine Island, April 9th, 1904.

His parents were both Pampanga and lived in a small house opposite the cemetery where his father worked part of the year. The balance of his time was devoted to making rope, the hemp grower furnishing the material, paying him a certain price per foot for the finished product.

The family consisted of father, mother, one girl and one boy. They were compelled to live very poorly as his father received very little money for his work, a little less than sixty dollars per year. Most of the food was gathered in unsettled parts of the district and consisted of fruits, berries, fish and caribean bird eggs. Rice was taken in payment for rope making, and at the end of each year the family was a little in debt to their employers.

My contact's first duties was to assist his mother in the gathering of fruits etc. They made long trips into the country several times each week and sometimes had some produce left over which they sold at the market place. Later he assisted his father with the rope making which he enjoyed as it required quite some skill. At the age of fourteen could make more rope in a day than his father.

He attended school at Angeles where he graduated from Grammar school when sixteen years old. At that time had never been outside the province. Could speak English and acquired many American mannerisms as Angeles was a leave area for American Soldiers with whom he spent considerable time.

The summer he was eighteen ran away to Manila, obtained employment on a boat sailing for America. Arriving in San Francisco



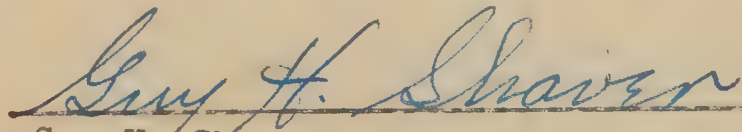


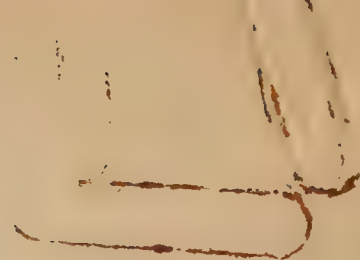
in September 1923. Went to work as a janitor in a Philippino billiard hall for which he received his board, room, and five dollars per month. During the eight months he worked there became quite a fighter and participated in some amateur bouts. In his last fight his right arm was broken. Not being properly set a stiff arm was the result, preventing him from further fighting in the game. During the two years in the ring was able to send his people a little over one thousand dollars.

In 1926 he joined the Philippino Fruit Pickers Union becoming a sort of walking delegate within two years, made a living and saved some money up until 1929. Since that time has had little work, most of the time living in small crowded quarters, five or six of them living in one room, sharing expenses for and cooking their own food.

The last two years has taken up with the radical element causing as much discontent among the Philippino workers, as possible. In 1932 was wounded in a labor fight from which he was layed up for several months.

He feels that his people are not receiving as fair treatment in labor or society as other foreign people who come to the United States and has just returned from the San Joaquin Valley from what he terms an unsuccessful attempt to equalize wages, and is now trying to get a job on a boat going to Manila, where he says he will at least be an equal of the people with whom he has to associate. Hopes all Americans will be compelled to leave the Philippine Islands when they gain their independence as he believes the two races can never work in harmony.

  
Guy H. Shaver.





Philippine Report

L584

Wag. Contact was from January 21<sup>st</sup> 1910 in the town of Tarlac, Pangasinan Province, Luzon Island, P.I. His father and mother were both of the Pangasinan Race, he is the third of a family of four children, three girls and two boys.

His father owns a fifteen acre sugar plantation on which is raised a portion of the vegetables consumed in the town of Tarlac. He also raises poultry and produces eggs for market, most of the latter being shipped to the markets at Manila.

The town of Tarlac is situated on the Nagasaki Baguio R.R. about fifty miles west of Manila and thirty miles east of Baguio or the west coast of Luzon Island, has a population of about three thousand people.

The surrounding country is very fertile and in a high state of cultivation, sugar cane and hemp being the chief products, a few miles to the north and west





there are several producing gold mines, that are still being worked by primitive methods, my Contact's father and some relatives own one of the largest and most promising of these mines.

At the time of my Contact's birth there was one older brother and one sister on the family. They lived in a well constructed house of five rooms, the lower story was of stone, the upper story of lumber. The whole being finished in hardwood. This home was at one time used by Aguinaldo as his headquarters.

My Contact's early childhood was quite uneventful being spent mostly at home, playing with his brother and sister with an occasional trip to their mining property, where his father worked a few weeks at a time, during certain seasons of the year.

He entered school at the age of seven, and graduated from high school at seventeen, or in June 1927. During his school days he resided with his father and brother on the farm, his sister





consisted chiefly in the care of the poultry and of the business, he also spent about three months of the year working at the gold mine. It was in this he took the greatest interest.

His people having an automobile, he did quite a little travelling over the different provinces, owing to the fact that English was taught in all schools on the island, and is used as a common language by those not understanding the tongue of whatever province they happen to visit.

In the spring of 1930 his people desired to send him to the U.S. for the purpose of completing his education with a course in mining engineering, as it would place him in a position to determine the value and also supervise the development of their mining property.

Upon his arrival in the U.S. he spent several months visiting the gold mining sections, in order to gain some first hand information regarding





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U.S. mining methods, modern mining equipment  
ect. before entering school. During his schooling  
in this country has devoted most of his spare  
time to golf, fishing, and social work with  
his countrymen, has not been troubled with  
finances as his father sends him ample  
allowance for all purposes.

He thinks the schools of the U.S. are superior  
to any in the world, that our form of government  
is the only proper one for any country, that the  
U.S. has been more than generous in its  
dealings with his country and people.

That his people are not entitled in any way  
to lead the life of the Americans, and should only  
come to this country for educational purposes or  
as visitors, and hopes many will take  
advantage of the free transportation home  
offered by a recent act of Congress.

He has made arrangements for considerable.





modern mining machinery to be shipped to his father, with more to follow in the course of the coming year. He finishes school this year and expects to return at once to Tachac B.I. and hopes that with modern machinery and his expert knowledge of gold mining to develop his property into a first class, gold paying mine.

He is grateful for having had the opportunity of attending our schools, and the privilege of knowing the American people as they are in their own country. He is looking forward with pleasure to periodical visits that he expects to make to the U.S. in future years.

Guy H. Graves



My contact was born November 2nd 1908 in the town of Pasig, Tagalog Province P.I. The town is situated about forty miles north of the City of Manila, on the banks of the Pasig River from which it derived its name, and is surrounded by quite a dense forest broken occasionally by small plots of land cleared for cultivation.

The people of the town gain their livelihood by fishing, hunting, and by employment as river boats, rice, sugar cane, vegetables, etc., are raised for home consumption only.

The town is also a distributing point for several towns in the interior, that have access to neither rail or water transportation, goods are delivered to these towns twice a week. The Christian Church is used for transporting supplies.

My contact is the third of five children, his father and mother are Tagalog, his father is a fisherman, who sells his entire catch to a river boat company for resale.





## Corrosion.

The family live in a five room house built partly of lumber and partly of bamboo with tile roof, about one third of the building extends over the water of the river, this space being used for storing the boats.

In his early childhood my contact amused himself by playing fishermen with the other children in the family, taking trips into the forest in search of flowers, fruit and berries, and played games of native origin. He started his schooling at the age of seven, and quit at sixteen. That time he acquired an eighth grade education. During his school days his spare time was occupied in helping his father with his boat and net repairing, gathering fruit and berries for family use, cutting fire wood, working in the garden, and caring for a younger brother, having little time for amusements or sports.





upon leaving school his father had him take charge of one of his fishing boats, these boats were about twelve feet long, three feet wide and two feet deep, and were propelled by paddles similar to canoe paddles. This meant getting up before day light and working until dark. With no pay except his keep and occasionally a few pennies to spend on Fiesta Days.

In the spring of 1924 he decided to leave home and earn some money for himself, he stowed away on a river boat bound for Manila. His older brother in whom he had confided gave him fifteen dollars, this constituted his entire capital.

In Manila he became acquainted with two other boys who intended leaving for the U.S. in a few weeks, inducing him to join them in their adventure, they secured a job on a boat sailing for Seattle, where



They landed in July 1924.

My contact did odd jobs around the water front for several months, then started south working on ranches, picking fruit and hops, the first winter he worked as kitchen helper in a small hotel, arrived in San Francisco in May 1925, from that time until 1932 he managed to live by doing anything that could be found, living in a small room with two or three of his fellow countrymen. He ran out of money, was locked out of his room, went without food for two days, then with another boy applied for relief, did some work on C.W.A. and is now on relief, gets a few odd jobs but not enough to live on.

He feels that the U.S. is a poor place for his people to come to, except to visit or with enough money to secure an education,





thinks it is wonderful the method in  
use in caring for the unemployed regardless  
of race, but has no desire to be a burden  
any longer than necessary, hopes to  
be among the first of the 20,000 to  
whom the U.S. is giving free transportation  
to Manila, is glad to have seen America  
and hopes to visit here again, but not  
until he can buy a round trip ticket.

J. H. Shaw





Lucas J. Lucas

706 Broadway at  
780 Subland 25th

Box Oct 18, 1823. To T. Lucas

Hager. & Co. I came to  
United States 1816. worked in San  
Francisco as Janitor for 3 months  
then worked for Custom House  
in San Francisco as helper on  
dock boats. clearing documents  
then worked at ship for about  
9 months. then got job in  
dry yard at Valparaiso worked  
as labor for one year. then



transferred as an assistant helper  
for about three years. The  
next job was with the same  
in San Francisco. I worked about  
one year. Got married  
in 1919 in Oakland, Calif.  
My wife was 25 years old.  
We have 2 children. Both  
boys age at present are 11 years  
and 10 years old. Both going  
to Public School. Children go to  
church after working at home





worked just went to work for  
Paper Co. in Wholesale House  
no helper in shipping left  
worked there for about 2 years  
after that I went to Farming  
I farmed for about 4 years  
raised Vegetables. Lost all  
my money I had saved since  
then I have been working on & off  
on any kind of Farm job. I have  
at present an application with  
United States government for labor.  
I want to stay in United States





I would also like to become  
 a citizen of United States.  
 I want my children raised &  
 educated in this country.  
 Would like to go to night school  
 & study more of Mathematics.  
 at present am doing labor work  
 at S. E. R. A. 7 days a week.  
 receive 35 Dollars a week.  
 Just enough to keep my family  
~~from starving~~. Have no other  
 income at present. All I want  
 is a change to make a



living wage for my  
 family & myself. I promise  
 to be a good citizen if I  
 am allowed to be secure  
 my health & family in  
 good ~~in good~~ conditions.

Lewis A. Permatas





Dec. 1, 1936

## MINORITY GROUPS IN CALIFORNIA

G. R. Gustilo was born in the Philippine Islands in the Province of Iloilo and resided here continually until coming to the United States in 1916. He came to this country with a large quota of his countrymen, for the purpose of getting an education. For three years he attended the Southwest University of Commerce in Los Angeles. After leaving school, he worked at various occupations at many different localities. When coming to the United States, Mr. Gustilo, had no idea of starting a newspaper, but as his education progressed, the idea came to him. In 1927, he started the newspaper "The Philippine Examiner" which he still conducts. This paper now has a circulation of approximately eight thousand subscriptions. This paper is read by practically every Filipino in San Joaquin County as there are about ten thousand of his people in this County.

Six months were spent in the United States Navy in the year of 1920 as a world war worker.

His early life in the Philippine Islands was spent on a farm as this is the principal occupation of the people.

In questioning Mr. Gustilo generally on the Philippine people, the interrogations brought out in substance that:-

There has been considerable change for the better in the Islands since they were taken over by the United States. Sanitary conditions and education have advanced rapidly. They have a very friendly feeling towards the United States for the progressive and generous Government.

That the death rate in the Philippine Islands still exceeds the





birth rate but that this condition is rapidly improving under modern medical care. In the next few years it is expected that this condition will be reversed.

The principal diet of the Islanders in the United States is the same as the native land, consisting mostly of fish and rice.

Music is a passion with the Philippine race and the most used instrument is the Hawaiian Guitar.

The Domineering figure in Philippine Politics was Dr. Jose Rizal. Every year a celebration is held in his honor and is known to all of these people as "The Hero of the Philippine Islands". He was instrumental through his books in inciting the Filipinos to revolt against the Spanish government. He did not advocate open revolt with arms but sought to overthrow by education of his people.

When asked what his people thought about this government allowing transportation back to the native land, Mr. Gustilo frankly stated that he could not see how any good could come from it as most of these people had been away from the Islands for fifteen or twenty years and had lost their place in the native land. He said that 380 persons had returned under this provision to their original homes, that there probably would not be many more go back.

The popular form of sport in the Islands is rooster fighting. This sport has been somewhat curtailed by the United States and is now allowed only on Sundays and Feast Days, whereas, it was carried on incessantly under Spanish rule. It is not uncommon to see several roosters tethered in front of the church while their owners worship inside.



The dominant religion has always been Catholic, however, now the trend seems to be toward the Protestant faith.

When questioned if the natives outside of Manila slept with their windows closed to keep out the evil spirits, if they believed when they slept that the soul departed from the body and that if they woke up too suddenly that the soul would not have time to return to the body, he replied that not in his lifetime in the Philippine Islands did he ever observe such customs and that the writer of such myths must have written the book to sell.

When the Islands were taken over by the United States, banditry between the various tribes was a regular occurrence but under a more systematic form of government this was practically eliminated. The prominent local Philippine societies are the Dimas Alang and the Ligerarios Del Trabajo.





LEE SCOTT

Dec. 1, 1936

### MINORITY GROUPS IN CALIFORNIA

J. J. Deseo was born on August 13, 1901 in Aparri, Province of Cagayan. His father was a hat manufacturer and he grew to boyhood in this environment.

In the year of 1920 he taught school at Morong, Province of Rizal. In 1921 he came to the United States and to Stockton, residing here ever since as Pastor of the "Philippine House of Friendship".

The native organizations are the Caballeros De Denias Alang, Inc., Legionarios Del Trabajo De Filipinos and the Philippine House of Friendship.

The Native newspapers are The Philippine Examiner and the Philippine Pioneer.

The holidays in the Philippine Islands are Flag Day on Oct 13, The Philippine Commonwealth on Nov. 14-15 and Rizal Day.

The Philippine Dances are the Carinosa, Fangdango, Alajota and Rigodan. The Popular folk song is "Planting Rice". Folklore is the "Serenade". A young man plays the guitar under the window of the lady of his choice and if she lights a lamp, it means that he is welcome, if no lamp is lighted, he is not welcome. This serenade can take place anytime after midnight.

The people of the Philippine Islands believe that there is a baletic haunted place and that if you touch a tree here, you will either turn blue or white. They worship these trees as they are supposed to have spirits.

They also worship the Goddess of the Mountains and the Rivers. Sacrifices are made to get the Gods to function in their favor.

Jaun Luna is the prominent artist in the Philippines.

A. Santiago is a composer of music and also a singer. Rumualdez





is also a composer.



19

The living conditions  
of the Philippine boys.

The Filipino boys are a  
very clean race, although  
they work hard and  
long hours getting up  
and going to work as  
soon as it is light enough  
and working until it is  
too dark to see. Just  
as soon as they quit  
work they all take a  
bath (as they say, they  
wash their bodies). They  
will not talk to you  
until that is done. Then  
they eat and as a  
general rule are im-  
bed by 9 o'clock. S.S.





They are working for  
a big Company they live  
in bunk houses provided  
for them and sleeping  
quarters are not so bad  
but if they work for  
small ranchers they sleep  
in any old place they  
can find usually the  
barn with nothing but  
a dirt floor and no  
sun or light coming in  
They all sleep on camp  
cots which they provide  
themselves, keep up these  
clothes in suit cases under  
their beds The boys that  
cant stand being this way  
get to gather and rent an  
old house some where





town. They buy these  
Automobiles by clubbing  
together. Some cars have  
as high as eight or ten  
owners. These boys that  
live this way do the  
general rule work  
for a boss who goes  
out and contracts for  
fields to work. He provides  
the food for the boys  
holding out 80¢ a day  
from each boys wages.

The boys that work  
for a boss if he is  
honest are better off as  
he provides food for them  
where they are not working  
and during the season  
when there is no crop.



Most of the boys are broke  
at the end of the season  
as they gamble their  
money away or spend  
it on clothes. They  
eat very plain food  
mostly rice and green  
vegetables very little  
beef and drink water.

They are a very polite  
race and treat Europeans  
with great respect. Honest  
and will pay their debts  
as soon as they get the  
money. They all look  
forward to the time that  
they can go back to  
the islands and own  
a small farm of their own.  
Most of them are married  
and have wives and





children back in  
the Philippine Islands  
Very few of them have  
their families over here  
as they don't make enough  
to rent a house of their  
own and living conditions  
are too bad for a  
woman to live in. They  
have a great many large  
pictures made of them-  
selves and families. I've  
sent them all back to  
the Islands. There is one  
man they all look up  
to and that is Dr.  
Rinaldo. Most of them  
have pictures made of  
him and he seems to  
be their idol.

Mr. B. C.  
H. C. C.



Anastasio Regalado

1217 - 32nd St

Oakland Calif

I was born April 15, 1888

at Pakel, Laguna, P.I. came to United  
states at age of 22, 1912, my first job  
was in San Francisco helper in Hotel  
for about 2 yrs. then got job in Railroad  
laying ties on Road for short time after  
that got job picking fruit down in  
Valley Calif. just work in season.  
then got job in Bath House in San Antonio  
worked at night. in day worked at Hotel  
in San Antonio. had 2 jobs went to school  
to study Commercial course went to  
school for about 1 1/2 yrs then I decided  
to stop going to school and study



did not satisfy me. I decided to go  
 on business for my self. I began  
 at a Barber Shop & Pool Room.  
 I did good business was in business  
 for 8 yrs make enough to buy  
~~the~~ a home so I was getting  
 married. I was married in 1926  
 after one yr after being married  
 I went out of business took but  
 all my money. also my home  
 after that tried again to go on business  
 so some of my friends helped me  
 opened a small Barber Shop stayed  
 at the shop about 1 yr did from  
 then things went bad again





& I had to stop. Then I  
 got hot in several weeks it was  
 washed there for about 15 months  
 then I was discharged as incurable  
 was half so I came out of work  
 again. I was sure disgusted with  
 everything would if gone away but  
 did not, as I was a married man,  
 & my wife was giving birth to a baby.  
 I took odd jobs where I could get  
 it. I have now two children & I  
 have no work now. I am all gray headed  
 from worrying. If I had enough  
 money I would go back to P.I.  
 as I would have a better chance  
 to do something among my own





People. in this country we Philippines  
are thrown from place to place  
I am displeased with ways we are  
treated here in this country. We  
do not get ~~any~~ ~~any~~ ~~any~~  
a fair play. I would like to  
become an American citizen  
then maybe I would be  
treated better. The above is not  
much to write about but is my  
true statement of my life in this  
country to present date.

Regalado

100

Catalino P. Obra. 878  
1146 Oak St. Oakland, Calif

I was in San Francisco ~~from~~ La Brea P.I.  
1907. was educated in Little School & High  
School in Iowa above came to United States  
in 1927 went to work in restaurant as  
helper & was still doing same & was at home  
studying Aviation paying for my lessons  
some of Aviation School, Moore Flying School  
Oakland, Calif. I pay that for lessons  
for one hour lesson. my lesson is  
giving me in Air Ship above ground  
in other words I am taught to be able  
to fly a ship but am not taught  
any thing of ~~an~~ aircraft, navigation or  
meteorology. that is a separate course





\* I would have to pay for that course  
 I believe a course for one lesson  
 lesson is high in price for  
 flying instructor only I am 45 years  
 a month out of that I pay my expenses.  
 I have no other income. I am a single  
 man. I would like some help of some  
 kind ~~for~~ <sup>in</sup> advising me as to my  
 Aviation course. It seems to me I am  
 not getting the ~~right~~ <sup>right</sup> training for my money.  
 I have a friend that is going to U.C.  
 & he told me that he has to pay  
 more for his tuition than the White  
 Rose, because he is an alien, ~~and~~ <sup>know</sup> I  
 do not think that is right just  
 because we are Filipinos they





should not take advantage of us most  
 of us boys have to work ~~at~~ <sup>as</sup>  
 common labors to earn some money  
~~I think~~ I don't think it is fair  
 to us. We try to please - do  
 the right thing by the white race  
 but in return they take advantage  
 of us. I am telling all this as  
 I feel it is my duty to all  
 Philippine People in this country.

P.S. That is all I have to say  
 Before I came to United States I myself  
 + all Philippine People here was  
 told + preached to us that all  
 Races of people are treated equal



in the United States. Now that some  
of us are here we know different  
& we are certainly disappointed.

---

Catalino R. Ochoa



U.S.

Patricia Chole

128

(1)

I was born in the Province of Pangasinan, Philippine Isles, the purest Philippine blood, some thirty years ago, just before American occupation.

My mother married twice, had nine sons and daughters. I was raised on a hacienda, of modest size, <sup>producing</sup> ~~raising~~ rice and tobacco. On account of the large family, it was necessary for most of us to go to work and make our own living. Most of my brothers engaged in agriculture; I went to seek my fortune in Manila.

I had not received too much education perhaps about equal to the common school here, with very much of pigeon English. The dialects, Tagalog and Visayan, I soon acquired, also Spanish.

City life appealed to me much more than the country. I wanted to travel, to see other parts and people. Music, the bands, the gay life, cinema, pleased me. It was not difficult to get work. I was engaged in hotels, rich Philippine and Spanish families. I soon learnt house & table work, becoming somewhat of





a butler and, at times doing the work of a valet. I sought work in the clubs. There I came in contact with a very nice class of people, coming from all parts of the world of many different nationalities. I saw a great deal of high life, some even debauch-  
erous, but I noted it was nearly all foreign. The work was very lucrative, people seemed to like me. I was steady and attentive to business, and about all things minded my own business, hardly ever knew anything, that being a proverbial trait of the, or ~~or~~, Chinese ancestry. I was engaged in two families of U. S. Army officers, both of them wanted to take me to the U. S. with them. There was a reason why I did not go; my mother did not want me to leave, and I did not want to leave, as long as she lived and I did not.

Evidently an American gentleman noticed me. He was president and general manager of a rich gold mine in the Banquet mountains at Boguis - the summer capital. I was offered the work of taking charge of the mess and staff house and I <sup>accepted</sup>.



Albay 2913 no

414--7th St., Manila.

I was born in 1888. Albay, Albay P.I. Albay is capital of that province, was born on a farm. I left home when I was 18 years old and went to Honolulu my first job was on sugar plantation. Worked there for about 3 months. Then went to work on Pine office plantation for 3 months. Worked that way from one place to another for about 6 years, then I joined national guards was there for about 6 months. When World War broke out I was transferred to regular army where in 1917. Stayed there until war was over. Was discharged in 1919. I left for U.S. landed in S.F. Was there one week and I got a job working for S. P. Railroad as laborer. My pay was 3.00 a day for 8 hours work. Well that was fine and I felt I was going to get rich because back on islands my wages was only one dollar a day and I had to work 10 to 12 hours a day. I worked on railroad for about 3 months after that I went to work in fields as laborer on farm and have been doing that kind of work up to date. I am now 46 years have been out of work for sometime was operated on for appendicitis about 3 weeks ago. Am suffering with pain in my right shoulder arm. The doctors can't find what causes me the pain. So in the meantime I suffer with pain. I am broke have no money not even carfare to go to clinic to take treatments. So I do receive any help from charity. What am I to do? Now that you, Mr. Fox have advised me what I should do to get some aid. I feel quite relieved and I want to thank you. They are so few people of the white race that care to want to help any Phillipinos. That is about all I have to say.





(38)

Boguis is a beautiful place, with a climate not excelled in any part of the world. Five thousand feet altitude; a horticultural freak, a land of pines in the tropics, but not as hot as Manila.

The work was very pleasant, and I received very good treatment. The staff was nearly all American, college and technical men. The work, or labor, was done by Philipinos, with a sprinkling of Japanese and native Indians, Benguet, Igoas and Ilocos, from the north, & head hunters. Again I had an offer to go to the States, the retiring superintendent & wife wanted me to go with them. At that time I was free to go, my mother having died during an epidemic of cholera, where twelve hundred out of a population of seven hundred had died - she being one. But I had promised to wait and go with another. He had been very kind and considerate of me, and it was just a year afterwards that I left and went to Hongkong, as his boy.

Travelling was so pleasant. I had the best & kindest of treatment and about



everything I could want. Shanghai and other parts of China were visited and then to Japan. I saw most of the principal cities and points of interest there, afterwards sojourning in Honolulu before reaching San Francisco.

For six years I stayed with my mother, receiving the kindest of treatment and care. He, somewhat, guarded me from the unpleasantness that came later. But adversity came then, and he found me work on the steamer. In that work I visited all of Latin America, and the east coast of the U. S. then India, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies. But changes came there and I was forced to stay on land, seek work, and to compete with the natives. That brought a totally changed condition. Many of my dreams about the U. S. were dissipated. Altho the Philippines was considered a possession of the U. S. still its people were not welcome. There was one consolation, I found out that all foreigners, by some peculiar state of mind, were thought out of place in the U. S. altho I knew <sup>that the parents of</sup> so many of these natives came here, and had helped to build up the country.





Naturally had to put up with much unpleasantness and really, insults. I could hardly resist, being diminutive in status, and not of a fighting disposition.

The depression came along, and things became worse. Work was very scarce, wages were small, it became difficult to live. Saw natives work under conditions, and for smaller wages, than I had ever done or would do. This, of course, helped to increase the antagonism.

At last I decided it would be better for me to return to the Islands, and at least, home. Life there, if not as profitable, would be more contentful and easy. I would be a native, there.

Patrick Choate



Interview with Chinese-Filipino Mastiza

by David D. Craig

Sex: Female

Born: Province of Panay on the Island of Panay - 1910

Vocation at present: Housewife

Native life in Philippines:

When young she was taught to sew linens and cotton goods later she became proficient and was hired out by her family to a large establishment in far-off Manila. Here she entered a factory and NOT using machinery she embroidered the finest of laces for a peso a day and a twelve hour day. The needles used in this sort of sewing belonged to the establishment in which she worked and if her order was not filled at place of employment in due time she had to stay and finish as she was not allowed to take her tools to her lodgings.

She lived, while in Manila, with a private family who ran a house of prostitution. During a lay-off of the place where she worked she took up the profession of prostitution. In this manner she saved enough money to come to the United States as a servant of an American Army officer. She later married a native Filipino in Los Angeles.

Subject is striking looking, having the black wavy hair of the native Filipino and the dark oval face of the Oriental. Asked as to what recreation and work she had done in native Panay she replied:

Sewed for a family of thirteen when she was only eight years old. Then she went daily to the nearby creek and beat clothes on rocks that had been soaked in stream - thus all family clothes being made by her sister and mother were washed in stream soapless. As to ironing a large, flat board was used to sandwich the damp clothes.

She played no games and had practically any





page two - Chinees-Filipino Mestezo

job around the house to do. No pleminary education. Learned to read and write while working for American officer as house maid.

She is at present an intenerent agriculture worker in Southeren California.

U

11

San Francisco Calif.  
Feb. 6, 1935

Mr. Paul Radin  
530 Bush St.  
San Francisco Calif.

L 318

Re. Research work.

I called on a Filipino family residing in the Fillmore district. He is 31 years of age and he has been in this Country since he was 18 years old. His wife is 25 years of age and they have one child, a girl, nearly four years old.

Both he and his wife were born in the vicinity of Manila and he was educated in a Catholic Mission in that City. His wife had completed a grammar school education there. He went two years in High School and came to this Country in order that he might complete his education, but on his arrival, he was not able to obtain sufficient funds to complete his desires for future study.

He is employed in a hotel as elevator operator, where he has worked for the past seven years. Previously he had been employed as a valet and house boy.





r

His wife came to San Francisco with her father in 1927 and he worked as a laborer until his death in 1930, shortly after which she was married.

They live in three room furnished apartment of mediocre class, however the place was clean and they seemed to be eating well. The general moral conditions of the family seemed to be very good and they seemed to be very well Americanized.

His ideas regarding the returning of Filipinos to their homes, meaning the ones on relief, is excellent and he thinks that they would be better able to live economically at home.

He is enthusiastic about the new deal and he seems to think that conditions will improve gradually, increasing as time goes along.

In regards to Philippine independence, he thinks that the Islands would be better off, if they were to remain under the jurisdiction of United States.

Respectfully

Raymond Keith





## Philippines Information. 241

Approximately 60,000 in U.S. 55,000 male and 5,000 Female. about 10% naturalized Americans, S.F. population 6000

The standard of education runs 80 to 85% high school graduates or better, 40% are of Catholic Faith balance divided between other faiths, about 5% are American born, between 1500 and 2000

served in world war.

The small female population seems to be due to financial conditions, fear of ocean trip, and being too far from native environment.

They seem to be drawn to U.S. for two reasons, educational advantage, and the U.S. higher wage scale. workers in P.I. average less than .50<sup>th</sup> per day. the ambition of those interviewed to date is to make enough money to return to P.I. marry + settle there.

They give U.S. all credit for the great progress of P.I. in the last thirty five years, which they say is greater than in 300 years prior to that time

most of them favor independence, some are skeptical regarding national defence, and lack of a universal language.

G.H. Shaver





for him to study and earn his living for  
working for a family.

He held this job for three years then  
quit as it was rather lonely. He went to  
to work some place where there were more  
people. He got a job as bus boy in a large  
cave, which he likes better although the

He gets 2.00 per hour  
works 8 hours a day, 5 days a  
week, but they are short of  
hours a day so they are short of

He does not like the job but where he  
works. He said that even though he  
guessed the company thought they were  
lucky they could not add up to him  
and figure out they were  
are underpaid and he knows it. They  
about 15. He has a small business and  
has enough to support himself for some time

G. L. Linn

Interview with Igorote

266

by David D. Craig

Sex: Male

Born: North of Dagupin somewhere near what is now called Baggio on the  
Island of ~~Mindanao~~ <sup>LUZON</sup>. - 1910

Native life in the Philippines:

Hunted for small animals when a youth. Married when eleven years old and entered a profession of native woodcarving. Then he was sent in to village by wife's father to sell produce and trinkets to gullible American travelers at Baggio. Here he learned to read and write English equivalent to a sixth grade pupil.

When living in native clan village he learned to use skillfully a dart. This is a game of skill exceedingly difficult to master. The players stand off from a tree trunk and blow through a hollow reed tube a small dart at an object about the size of a dime at fifty feet. Then the players stand off about one hundred feet from tree and the target being the same size catapult the dart by clever manipulation of the fingers into the target. Thus is the son trained to hunt stealthily in the thick native underbrush.

As to the subjects's carvings. He carved spoons of great sizes with handles of heads of famous warriors of the tribe in days gone by. Women's faces were subjects of the carvers craft. But the carvings served two purposes: a reflection of the life the people lived and a utensil used in daily life.

The old order of the Igorote having disappeared the later generations take to tilling small plots of land and trading in the market of Baggio. Here they sell produce and brightly colored tapistries made by the women of the tribe.









a fairly large amount of money paid  
by the soldiers and he decided to go to  
America as soon as possible.

He managed to secure a position  
as a U. S. Army Transport on a  
steamer going from San Francisco  
and Seattle.

After much time during which  
he could not find a position of his own  
he managed to secure a position on a  
steamer going from San Francisco  
to Seattle. He was not at all  
satisfied with the wages and he  
went to the States, going to California  
with the object of obtaining  
work in the cotton fields where  
the wages at that time were  
very good.





We became involved in labor  
troubles and strikes in that section  
& left there and returned to San  
Francisco when a strike became strong  
against the shipyard labor. There  
were several striking officers & men  
who hurriedly.

Back in San Francisco, I found  
found it difficult to find the  
company and the company had  
not in. I made sure to that the  
the members of the union were  
disseminated by the company  
the union had that members of the  
union while the Japanese and Chinese  
and to make it the members  
the union was very strong  
and the union was very strong  
and the union was very strong  
and the union was very strong



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5) on issue to the amount he would  
own in Manila.

3. The Government is now thinking of  
the matter of a large indemnity for

to hold that they should not be  
granted compensation for the loss of  
and their expense would be a great  
for a large indemnity. The Government

to think it would be a matter for the  
political class in Manila to be  
in the matter is sufficient to  
get, now that the and other expenses  
in some of the officers to take over the  
said "the number of the Government  
take control of the islands of the  
America with the islands of the

present time and the islands of the  
the islands of America have been of land  
etc."

Manila is now the capital for the  
rest of the country that is with



under the protection of the American  
flag & they will in the future  
continue to build roads & roads, hospitals  
& sanitation projects for the benefit of the  
mass

Fred Brown





Interview with Filipino:

by David D. Craig

Sex: male

Born: Province of <sup>D</sup>atangas on the Island of Mindanao - 1892

Vocation at present: Sculptor

Native life in Philippines:

Son of a small agriculture worker. Ran errands for neighbors and led water buffalo in rice fields during season. Worked in rice fields as laborer. Gathered fruits and seasonal foods.

Recreation consisted of playing athletic games such as a sort of handball only differing in that the ball is oval and must be kept on ground between players. Also running races on foot among companions. Buffalo sport something like water-polo. Fishing more a sport while young, than occupation as he lived some distance from the sea.

Education gotten from schools taught by American women. His sister was a school teacher and she coached him in evenings so he might be better eqiped for higher education which he got by going to University of Philippines in Manila. It was here he found his bent for the higher forms of Art. And due to Spanish influence in the Philippine prior to acquisition of the Islands by America his art reflects the pressure of the Roman Catholic Church.

Although he had very little religious training ( ordinary church attendance ) he depicted, from the start of his artistic carreer, the Saints and noted Roman Catholic personalities. His teacher was a man not ordinarily given to religious subjects in the class-room. His expression of his peoples' place in Society seems not to have made any too indelible a mark on him. He says that he is content to follow the masters and to try and emulate them.



Samuel Cordell

525 Union

Oakland, Calif

I was born in 1859 at ~~San Francisco~~ ~~San Francisco~~ City  
I was born in a ~~family~~ ~~family~~ came to United  
States in 1904. Landed in ~~San~~ Seattle, Wash  
got job on United States Transport as a  
Sailor. Traveled between United States & Philippine  
Islands. Had signed up for two years  
as Sailor, then I was ~~transferred~~ transferred to  
an other Transport in Manila, the boat  
made trips around the Islands. I was  
on that Transport for about 5 years.  
then I joined an other Transport & came  
back to San Francisco, U.S.A. & worked  
on Dock for about 3 yrs after that  
worked on another Transport going to P.I.  
China, Japan, that Port I stayed on



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as we ~~make~~ <sup>made</sup> round trips, my job  
 on that ship was in fire dept. as  
 coal heater. I worked on that ship  
 for about 1 year. I was for 17 years  
 all told on transports. I am now a  
 man at age 75 years old. I got married  
 in 1926. Married a Widow with 5 children  
 am still living with my wife. my Wife is  
 88 years old. all children living, some have  
 married, & I am a step Grand Father  
 of 6 children. after I was discharged  
 from U.S. transport. I received 500 ~~dollars~~  
 as a <sup>Bonus</sup> ~~Paid~~ from U.S. Government. after  
 serving for 17 years. I was getting to old  
 to work on ships. so I went farming.  
 I just about made a living. I did  
 farming for about 5 years.



as I said before I was getting old  
 + I could not work any more. I have not  
 done any kind of work now for the  
 last 3 years. My health is fine  
 + I would like to do some kind of work.  
 if I could get it. If possible <sup>if</sup> I could  
 get some money I would like to take  
 my wife + myself + go back to  
 Philippine Islands + spend the rest  
 of our lives there. The history I  
 have given here is the truth.

Thomas Coolidge





Lee Scott

December 14, 1936

STATE-WIDE SURVEY OF MINORITY GROUPS IN CALIFORNIA

Fermin Alustiza, Spanish Basque, was born at Gallipienzo, Navarra, Spain. He lived there until twenty-three years old. He learned the mason trade and is still very adept at this work. When twenty-three years old he came to San Francisco, arriving there just after the disastrous earthquake and fire in San Francisco. He then started doing construction work for the Western Pacific Railroad, working at this until 1909. He then worked for a short time behind a bar in Reno and in the same year of 1909 he went into mining in Plumas County, following this occupation until 1911 at which time he came to Stockton and started the Hotel Basque, which he still operates.

His son is a very well known football star at Stanford University.



LEE SCOTT

Dec. 1, 1936

### MINORITY GROUPS IN CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Marie Carruesco was born in Magallons in the Province of Saragoza in 1888. She also lived at Barcelona. She came to the United States in 1910. In Stockton she started a Spanish Library and grocery store which she and her daughter have conducted ever since.

The Spanish people are widely scattered in San Joaquin County and this lady does not know of any native organizations here.

The holidays in Spain are much the same as they are in the United States. This lady states that she has been away from Spain for so long that she is not in touch with their ways and customs at the present time. The government has changed and now the war is making everything abnormal.





C. Woodbury, Investigator.

Interview # 4

Vicente C. Reyes --Student.

Born in Island of Guam.

The blood mixture on this island is one of Polynesian, Melanesian, Caucasian. This comprises the blood mixture of about 50% of the population, the rest being of Polynesian.

The Polynesian blood stock is related to the Hawaiian. The Melanesian to the Filipinos.

Guam was colonized by the Spaniards in the 16th Century. Annexed to the U. S. in 1898.

Much came to this island from Spain in the way of music. The language is some different, yet tends toward the Spanish

They have no real folk dances. More like our own. Fandangos, etc.

The island raises practically all that they eat. Very little shipping except copra, some fruits, avocados.

There are quite a few natives from Guam here employed in Vallejo in the naval yards, some in San Francisco engaged in business, restaurants, whaling, principally.

The Islanders like American ways. Like our food.

The principal dish at home is Spanish.

The depression was felt very little <sup>on</sup> the island.

Religion mainly Catholic, only some 30 to 40 dissenters.

The largest festival on the island is the 4th of July. Washington's birthday, Lincoln's birthday, and the discovery of the island by Magellan are also celebrated.

They appreciate what came from our country upon annexation. Under Spain there was practically no sanitation, poor roads, poor education. This has all been changed. The naval governors are highly respected as trained, executive men.

Mr. Reyes plans to return upon completing his education. He has a mother alive, and two elderly sisters. He feels that the island has improved 999% under American rule.





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S E R A PROJECT, DR. PAUL RADIN, SUPERVISOR, RESEARCH BY C.R. WOOLVERTON

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INVESTIGATION: ORIENTAL IMMIGRANTS AND SECOND GENERATION ORIENTALS  
SKETCHES STRESSING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL FEATURES

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PHILIPPINE MESTIZO OF SPANISH-MALAY-CHINESE(?) - JAPANESE(?) ancestry, born in Philippines, age about 35, in American mainland since 1915, after two years in Hawaii.

A few days ago at the Oakland Auditorium when taking my place in the line to get my pay cheque I found myself next to a man who impressed me as being a Japanese. Thinking to get a story from him for one of these sketches, I addressed him in Japanese. He was short but very stocky in build, his coloring was that of a Japanese working (outdoor) man, brown but with a reddish glow from beneath, likewise a reddish brown tone to his tanned face, such as the Japanese exhibit in America. For some reason this particular reddish tone does not develop in the Japanese outdoor workers in Japan itself. Perhaps this is due to the difference in relative humidity of the two countries, the higher humidity in Japan preventing a reddish burn from developing. The Japanese themselves remark on a further feature of this phenomenon in connection with the Japanese who emigrate to Formosa, where they are exposed to a still higher degree of heat and humidity. There they develop a deep opaque mahogany brown quite different from the shade seen in Japan proper. This man's face was also quite typical of the Japanese type, rugged, forceful, prominent bony structure. His eyes were also "snappy" and resolute in expression.

In answer to my remark in Japanese, after I had repeated it, as he at first kept silent, merely looking at me quizzically, he said in English, "I don't speak your language. I am a Philippino." This startled me so that I bent over to look closely at him, as he was much shorter than I and wore a broad brimmed hat of the Baden-Powell type. He was dressed in semi-military style, khaki pants and coat with leather puttees. Closer scrutiny failed to show me any resemblance to any Philippino type I had ever seen before, and I have had intimate relations with practically every tribe. I then shifted to Spanish which I speak quite fluently although I have not had much practice for some 20 years. He replied in this language and we continued the conversation in Spanish till we reached the exit after receiving our cheques. He then attempted to say goodbye but I was interested in learning his story so I ascertained that he was walking towards Chinatown. I accompanied him. Wishing to test his knowledge of English I told him that I was tired of talking foreign languages, that it took too much mental concentration. I was surprised at the educated character of his English and the cultured and enlightened point of view he exhibited in his comments on various international and economic affairs. Having noted that he understood some Japanese from the fact that in speaking Spanish to him I had inadvertently mixed in some Japanese words in place of their Spanish equivalents and had him point out to me what Spanish words I should have used, I obtained from him the explanation that he had spent two years working on sugar plantations in Hawaii where he had come into contact with Japanese and learned to speak the language a little. I brought up the question of his Japanese appearance and cited the points given above. He replied that he was quite usually mistaken for a Japanese, even by members of this race themselves.





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S E R A PROJECT, Dr. Paul Radin, Supervisor, Research by C. R. Woolverton

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Concerning his ancestry, his strongest claim and evidently his pride was that he had a high percentage of Spanish blood in him. He informed me that his family habitually spoke Spanish in the home, not the Philippine dialect of his province, Oriental Negros. It was with the idea of testing his knowledge of the Philippines that I quizzed him regarding his province and name of his native town. I have not yet been able to get a map of sufficiently large scale to locate the town whose name he gave me. As he denied having any Japanese strain in his ancestry, I attempted to identify the reason for his Japanese appearance. As to whether there was any Chinese strain, he replied merely "I don't know," and began to expound further on the Spanish elements in it, saying that his family came from Andalusia. Thinking from the fact that he had been in the sugar business in Hawaii that he might have come from or had contact with the Japanese sugar colony at Davao, P. I., I brought up that subject but got no information, other than that he had heard that the Japanese at that place never intermarried with the Philipinos. Further that unlike the Chinese generally in the Islands, intermarriage between Japanese and natives was extremely rare.

His story was that after completing his high school education in the Islands, he had decided to emigrate and so went to ~~xxx~~ Hawaii for two years, subsequently coming to California in 1915. Here he again attended high-school. After some work in agricultural districts he came to the Bay Region and attempted to establish himself in various lines but with indifferent success. He finally returned to the Philippines and to his native place. However after life abroad he was disdcontented with the life there and returned to California. He returned to find the Depression in force and gradually fell to the point of needing relief. Just what work on the S E R A he is doing I did not ascertain but it apparently was a low grade of manual labor as his pay cheque which I oversaw as it was passed to him called for but \$3.50.

We spent the time discussing various phases of the Philippine situation. He said he was not in favor of independence and asked me what was my idea about Japan's policy upon the United States' relinquishing control over the Islands. I told him that I felt fully convinced that it was part of Japan's policy to take the Islands on her march toward Borneo and its oil resources. It was merely a question of when, a balancing of Japan's strength against the opposition to be encountered from European powers and more remotely the possibility of American opposition. I added that I inclined to the feeling that America would not enter into this matter, that it would be settled without need of America's interference by Britain together with Holland and Australia. We also discussed Katherine Mayo's tome on the Philippines, which he had read as had also I. Although he apparently claimed to be of the "cacique" or ruling class rather than "tao", the peasants, he exhibited the viewpoint of the latter that American rule in the Islands had resulted in more justice for the "tao" and that independence would result in more tyranny of the "cacique" clique over the peasants and subsequently the falling of the Islands into the hands of Japan.

On our walk we passed through the Philippino section of Chinatown, but without his greeting or being greeted by any Philipinos. I learned that he lives away from this Philippino section and in the vicinity of S E R A headquarters. I have his address and intend to pay him a visit with a view of further investigation of his very peculiar type of physiognomy and physique, totally different from the rather slight, lackadaisical build of the typical Islander.

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Alago Ralano no 829  
414 - 7th St. Oakland, Calif

I was born in 1888. Albay, Albay P.I.  
Albay - Capital of that Province was born  
on a farm. I left home when I was  
18 years old & went to ~~Honolulu~~ <sup>Honolulu</sup> of first  
job was <sup>on</sup> sugar plantation. worked there for  
about 3 months. they went to work on banana  
plantation for 3 months. worked that way,  
from one place to another for about a year  
then I joined National Guards was there for  
about 6 months. When World War broke out  
I was transferred to regular army that was  
1917. stayed there until War was over, was  
discharged in 1919. & I left for United States  
landed in San Francisco. was there one week  
& I got a job working for





Southern Pacific Railroad as labor. my pay  
 was \$3<sup>00</sup> a day for 8 hours work Well that  
 was fine & I felt I was going to get  
 rich. but because back on Ilands  
 my wages was only one Dollar a day  
 & I had to work 10 to 12 hours a day  
 I worked on Railroad for about 4 months  
 after that I went to work in fields as  
 labor on Farms. & have been doing that kind  
 of work up to date. I am now 46 years  
 have been out of work for some time  
 was operated on for ~~appendicitis~~ appendicitis  
 about 3 weeks ago am suffering with pain  
 in my right shoulder now. The doctors can not  
 find what causes me the pain so in the  
 mean time I suffer with pain. I am  
 broke have no money. not even carefare  
 to go to Clinic to take treatment. No I do



receive any help from charity what we  
to do. Now that you, Mr. Fox have advised  
me what I should do to get some and  
I feel quite relieved & I want to thank  
you very much for the help of the  
white House that came in want to help  
my Philippines that is about 1882 I  
have to say.

As for the Philippines

111



I was born on the island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Am 28 years old married and have one child a girl 8 years old. In the islands I worked in the fields. I came to the United States 5 years ago

Came to the Hawaiian Islands where I worked on a sugar plantation. There I heard of much work in the fields of California so after 6 months I came to San Francisco. Went to the Asparagus fields at Isleton and work for 2 years. Made good money and saved it. From there I went to work on the Patrick ranches in the lettuce where I have worked most of the time but since the strike



I have not had much work.  
I had hopes of making enough  
in another two years to go  
back to the islands, and  
buy a little land and have  
a small farm of my own.

Have not seen my wife and  
Chie since leaving the islands.

It is very hard to make  
any money now. and since  
the strike we have to work  
for little money. I have no  
work now but am trying  
to get to work my way  
on a boat back to the  
Islands. F.

Portonato Raganit.

19<sup>th</sup> st.

Oakland

California





William

Philippines

L362

Born in Manila in 1900.

His Father owned a Cigar Factory + exported most of his product to the U.S.

William was the eldest of six children + was educated in the Public Schools there + in 1918 went to work in his Father's factory.

In 1919 he started taking a special course in Music from an American teacher who trained him in Church music.

In 1925 his Father sent him to San Francisco in the interest of their business.

He has been here since then - selling his Father's cigars to the Wholesalers here.

In 1928 he married an American girl here in S.F.

William continued his musical work + has been singing in one of the choirs in one of the Catholic churches in S.F. + has a very good Baritone voice.

No children have been born to the marriage. His wife is also musical + they sing + play together + seem to be perfectly happy.

Robt Luth





## PHILIPPINO REPORT

~~477~~  
325

My Contact was born in the City of Manila, February 21, 1908, his father being half Spanish and half Tagalog, his mother pure Tagalog.

The family consisted of father, mother, two girls and two boys, my contact being the youngest. They owned a nice home in Old Manila, (The Walled City), with modern furniture of the Spanish and American type. Were quite prominent in the Manila business and social world.

His father was a jeweller and gold smith, owning his own business. Being in comfortable circumstances, his children received all the educational advantages available in Manila.

His earliest recollections were, playing in the nursery with his two sisters and brother, riding around the city park in a carriage with his mother, going to church with his sisters in care of a governess who would not allow them to play with other children, and of watching near the big gate-way of the city each night for the return of his father from business, so that he might ride to the house on one of the horses.

His early education was derived from his governess, who taught him until seven years of age, when he entered a Parochial School. For the following five or six years his life consisted of the routine of going to school, church, playing with other children, parties and driving around the city with his mother and sister.

In his thirteenth year he began to associate with a gang of boys whom his parents considered were not his social equals and remonstrated with him for so doing. This made him more anxious to join them in mischievous pranks played upon neighbors and visitors to the city. In two years he became leader of the gang, fighting anyone who





disputed his authority, receiving many reprimands and whippings from his father for his conduct.

From mischievous pranks his gang gradually became bolder. They commenced to steal candy, cigarettes, and money from small merchants and people who visited their homes. This seemed a good way for my contact to add spending money to the small allowance his father gave him.

In his first year of high school he started frequenting the gambling places of Manila, being a consistent loser, he became more active in his thievery, stealing jewelry and precious stones, selling them to a Chinese fence for about one third of their value. Was caught twice by friends of his father who rather than create a scandal let him off on his promise to reform.

He curtailed his activities until he finished high school, then became worse than before. For two years lived high on the proceeds of what he stole, at the same time living at home and helping his father and brother in the store. However his father was worried about him, knowing he spent far more money than he was allowed. When taken to task told his father he won the money gambling.

In May 1926 was caught stealing jewels at a party given by a friend of the family, who did not prosecute but insisted that the boy be sent to the United States and made to shift for himself. His father being the only one of the family knowing what he had done, outfitted him with clothing, gave him five hundred dollars, and sent him to the United States announcing that he was sending him here for a business education and to learn American business methods.

Upon his arrival secured employment with a Philippino Association whose purpose is to further the interests of the Philippine Islands and their people in the United States, to which his father contributed



money each year.

He intended holding this position only long enough to familiarize himself with American underworld methods and become acquainted with their leaders or as he says, long enough to find his way about.

To enable him to account for his evenings he enrolled for a complete business course in a night school, also becoming a member of a Philippino orchestra.

Having received a letter from my contact's father explaining why he had been sent to the United States and requesting him to use his influence for the boy's good, his employer gained the confidence and respect of my contact. In his school work he became impressed with the greatness of American institutions, mass production in industry, and the inherent honesty of the American people. As an example of honesty he says that in no other country could bottles of milk be left on doorsteps with so little loss by theft. In his orchestra work he became a prominent member of the Philippino social world.

Becoming interested in his studies and orchestra work and proud of the confidence of his employer, together with letters of praise received from his mother, lost interest in the doings of organized crime, doing everything possible to gain the confidence and respect of his father and friends in Manila.

Upon graduation from business school, secured employment as an apprentice in a firm of manufacturing jewellers, for the purpose of learning new methods, use of modern machinery, diamond cutting and setting, which he will finish in October this year.

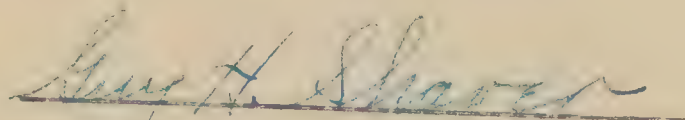




He thinks the American influence is good for his people, but they are handicapped in the labor and business world here, and that there are more opportunities in their own country, due to the fact they are not accepted as equals socially or in any field of endeavor. Claims that is the reason for so few Philippine women in the United States, that his people should avail themselves of the educational advantages here in every line, then use them in their own country. At the same time be model citizens while living in this country.

The depression has worked many hardships on his people. It has caused him to spend two years more time learning his trade, due to close downs and lay offs. In the last three years has been an active social worker among his people.

Has been reconciled with his father, who has furnished him with money to purchase any equipment necessary to make their business modern, most of which has been bought and shipped to Manila. The balance will be taken with him when he returns in October. Says he is leaving the United States, thankful for having the privilege of living and learning not only the material things, but how much more profitable it is to live an upright life and have the respect of your fellow man in a country where the latter seems to be the foundation of the country's life.



Guy H. Shaver.

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Faint, illegible text spanning the middle section of the page, possibly representing a list or a series of entries.

Handwritten text at the bottom center of the page, possibly a signature or a date.

November 1, 1934

Interview by David D. Craig.

Filipino forty years old. Native of Manila. Was a child when his mother and father and three older brothers were killed by the Americans during the Philippine Insurrection. Remembered little of the Spanish rule. When but a child he became a servant in the Stotsenburg Barracks north of Manila. At fourteen he became a barber and worked in the officer's quarters in Camp McKinley. He set up a barber shop on the U.S. military reservation at Kindley Field - an aviation field on the Island of Corregidor - and worked there until he was thirty. He got to know many of the higher officers and was always in their good graces. He was a good athlete excelling in baseball. Here he played on the Army team from Kindley Field. He traveled to all the U.S. Army posts in the Orient as a member of the Army. He was fast and an excellent first baseman. He says he was too light for being a heavy batter but made up by being quick in the field. He finally came to the States as an officers house boy and is now at the barber trade in San Francisco.





## THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PHILIPPINE BOYS

The Filipino boys are a very clean race, although they work hard and long hours, getting up and going to work as soon as it is light enough and working until it is too dark to see. Just as soon as they quit work they all take a bath, so they say, to wash their bodies. They will not talk to you until that is done. Then they eat and as a general rule are in bed by nine o'clock.

If they are working for a big company they live in bunk houses provided for them, and sleeping quarters are not so bad. If they work for small ranchers they sleep in any old place they can find usually the barn, with nothing but a dirt floor and no sun or light coming in. They all sleep on army cots which they provide themselves, keeping their clothes in suit cases under their beds. The boys that can't stand living this way get together and rent an old house somewhere in town.

They buy their automobiles by chipping together. Some cars have as high as eight or ten owners. These boys that live this way as a general rule work for a boss who goes out and contracts for fields to work. He provides the food for the boys holding out \$.80 a day from each boys' wages.

The boys that work for a boss, if he is honest are better off as he provides food for them when they are not working and during the season when there is no crops.



Most of the boys are broke at the end of the season, as they gamble their money away or spend it on clothes. They eat very plain food mostly rice and green vegetables, very little bread, and drink water.

They are a very polite race and treat you with great respect, they are honest and will pay their debts as soon as they get the money.

They all look forward to the time that they can go back to the islands and own a small farm of their own. Most of them are married and have wives and children back in the Philippine Islands.

Very few of them have their families over here, as they don't make enough to rent a house of their own and living conditions are too bad for a woman to live in,

They have a great many large pictures made of themselves and families, but send them all back to the Islands.

There is one man they all look up to and that is <sup>Ruquinaldo</sup> Doctor Rinaldo. Most of them have pictures made of him and he seems to be their idol.





" PHILIPPINO REPORT "

My contact was born November 12th, 1894 in the town of Calumpit, Luzon Island, the town is located thirty miles west of Manila, on the banks of the Rio Grande River, and on the Manila-Dagupan R.R. has a population of one thousand people.

His parents are Tagalog, has one brother two years younger than he, the family live in a modest home, the lower floor is built of lumber, the upper floor of bamboo with a nipa roof.

His father ~~was~~ the captain of a small tug boat that is used for hauling supplies on the river, it being navigable for small boats about forty miles north of Calumpit, and south to the ocean, supplies are shipped to Calumpit from Manila by train, the towns on the river for a distance of fifty miles south and forty miles north are supplied by water transportation, there being no R.R. running from north to south in the central part of the island.

His mother made rice cakes and candy which she sold at the R.R. Station at train time and at the boat landings, these were carried in large bamboo baskets balanced on her head, with the money she made from her sales, and the small salary his father made, they lived better than the average family.

He remembers when a child of being carried astride his mother's hip on her trips to the R.R. Station and boat landings, of playing with other children while his mother sold her wares, looking forward to these trips as a great adventure.



After his brother was born ,his father would take him on trips up and down the river, on his boat, these he enjoyed more than any of his childish adventures. he liked to watch the people bringing their produce to the landing in large two wheeled caribeau carts, and loading them again with goods from the boat.

He started his schooling at the age of six and continued until he was fifteen acquiring an eighth grade education. during that period he helped his mother by gathering fruit, catching fish and caring for his baby brother while she was away from the house selling her wares.

ON week ends he made trips with his father, who used the boat for excursions to various points on the river where fiestas were held, he learned to swim at an early age and acted as life guard for the children at these functions for which he recieved fifty cents per day.

Preferring the life on the river to school, he secured a position on one of the tug boats as an all around man, this meant long hours, hard work and little pay. but to him it was a life consisting of one great adventure after another. in the dry season he enjoyed having his boat stuck on a sand bar and during the Flood season enjoyed having the boat get out of controll in the swirling waters of the river.

In the fall of 1913 he was promoted to the position of First Assistant on the boat of which his father was captain. In November of that year, their boat was capsized during a typhoon, several of the crew were drowned including his father. the boat was salvaged and repaired, then it was put into commission again and he was promoted to the position of captain, taking his father's place.





He held this position until 1928 when he decided to make a trip to the U.S. this decision was due to letters received from a friend of his who had been in the U.S. several years, he told him of the good position he held and of the large salaries paid to men capable of handling boats.

He arrived in the U.S. September 10th. 1928, secured a position with the company for which his friend worked, the boats being larger and things were done differently, it took him some time to adjust himself to his work.

America was to him like a fairy land on a large scale, the boats were palaces, the cities with their great buildings, wide streets, congested traffic and beautiful parks, seemed to him more like fairy tales come to life than realities.

While not holding as high a position here as at home, he was making about three times as much money. his time when not working was spent in various parks, libraries, museums and in the inspection of the large buildings of the cities which he visited.

In 1930 due to the depression, the company for which he worked was compelled to tie up several of its boats, this left him without work, since that time he has had a hard time making a living, has done odd jobs up and down the coast, worked on ranches and made a few trips on freight boats, serving as deck hand.

He would like to stay in The U.S., but his mother is getting old, his brother is married and has a family, he has not been able to send his people any money for a long time, he has received word from his brother that he would get him a captain's position for him on one of the river boats there, so he is returning to the P.I. in the near future, where he can look after his mother in her old age, and where he expects to marry and



raise a family.

He thinks the U.S. is the most progressive nation in the world and it's people endowed with the most intelligence. that they alone are responsible for fitting his people for self government. believes his countrymen are wrong in coming to this country without their wives and scattering all over the country, that if they intend staying here they should colonize.

Guy H. Shaver

raise a family.

He thinks the U.S. is the most progressive nation in the world and it's people endowed with the most intelligence. that they alone are responsible for fitting his people for self government. believes his countrymen are wrong in coming to this country without their wives and scattering all over the country, that if they intend staying here they should colonize.



Philippine Report

1896

My Contact was born in the City of Manila July 5<sup>th</sup> 1908. at that time his family consisted of father mother four brothers and two sisters. They lived in a small house in the western part of the city, which was a small plot of land large enough for them to raise fruit & vegetables for their own use, and a few chickens and pigs.

His father manufactured steel musical instruments by hand, and was all the time of his business busy working at home.

His mother was an accomplished pianist and the children were taught to play some or more musical instrument. The family formed an orchestra of seven pieces, and secured engagements in hotel dining rooms and cafes in the City of Manila.

My Contact learned to play the guitar and sang when very young, was playing on the guitar when he was seven years of age. He did



life was pleasant as his people lived better  
than the average family in his country.  
with his father's business and their orchestra  
work the children received a better education  
and were recognized by Manila society.

Being of a younger generation my father  
knew nothing of the old days in the island.  
except what the law said or what he heard  
a graduate of high school and took a three  
year course in business and economics at  
the Univ. of Manila.

His school days consisted of going to school  
helping his father in his shop, parties,  
dancing, golf, tennis, playing in the  
orchestra and other sports. He graduated  
from high school in 1925 and from college  
in 1928. The following two years he  
assisted his father in business during  
most of his time trying to improve the tone  
of the guitar and violin.





In the fall of 1930 he met an official  
 of an musical instrument manufacturer from  
 the U.S., who was working in Manila, and  
 took an interest in my father. He offered him  
 a position in his factory that would give  
 him an opportunity to do research work, and  
 also learn American methods of production  
 and distribution.

He arrived in the U.S. in January 1931,  
 having a position and money to support himself  
 home. The Department did not object to his  
 coming. He thinks the U.S. and  
 it's people are the most wonderful in the  
 world and that their business methods  
 are far ahead of any country. But that his  
 countrymen are handicapped in business  
 and in society on account of race and  
 color, that having labor his people can advance



most rapidly, and to happen in their  
own country than here.

He believes it is a mistake for his  
country to have their independence at this  
time, that they are not prepared to assume  
the responsibility, that without a common  
language, there will be trouble between  
different provinces, and that without an  
army or navy, it will be only a matter  
of a short time when they will be invaded  
or intimidated by some other country, upon  
the U.S. withdrawing its protection.

He is glad to have had the opportunity of  
being here, has learned many things that will  
benefit him greatly in business and other  
matters, at the same time he wishes to return  
home, as he will feel more comfortable and  
be happier in his more comfortable  
leaving for home in January 1895. He will  
visit America often in the future.

Guy F. Brewer

11



## "Philippine Report"

My contact was from September 16-1935, in the town of Macatube Pangasinan Province P.I., was the youngest of a family of three boys.

His father was a maker of pottery, having his place of business under the living quarters of their home, this was a three room bamboo house with nipa roof. The entire family assisting in the making of various kinds of pottery, all of the work being done by hand.

In 1899 his father joined in an organization known as The Macatube Scouts, a native part of the U.S. Army during the Philippine Insurrection, he served until June 1901 when he was wounded losing his right eye. For this he receives a small monthly pension.



with this and money received from the sales of his pottery products, was able to give his children a fair education and live on a higher standard than the average family in the town.

My contact spent the most of his early childhood days, swinging in a hammock in the work shop or playing with the clay on the shop floor.

He entered school at the age of six, graduated from high school when seventeen or in June 1922. During his school years he assisted his father in the shop, and acted as salesman for his wares. Did not have much time for sports or amusements as his father was very strict, expecting long hours of work after school hours and on Saturdays.

His father died in November 1925, the







business was taken over by mother and the two oldest brothers, my contact not wishing to continue in the business, took his share of the estate in cash.

In 1926 he went to Manila where he invested his money in opening a music house, with two other partners. The firm did a good business until 1928 when they failed.

My contact having enough money for a ticket decided to try his lucks in the U.S. He arrived in San Francisco, March 15<sup>th</sup> 1929 with a capital of twenty dollars.

He secured a position in a chain store music department as piano player which he held for six months, since that time he has done all or any kind of odd jobs obtainable, was on the relief rolls for several months in 1933.

He likes America, its people, their system of government, and their business methods.



does not think his people are ready for self government at this time, that the U.S. should govern and protect them for many years longer.

He is now playing the piano in a Philippine Club for which he receives twelve dollars per week, has no desire to return to the P. I. but expects to go back for a visit, marry a girl from his home town with whom he is corresponding, then if possible return to the U. S. with her with the object of making this country his permanent home.

Guy H. Shaver



$$\begin{array}{r}
 1710 \\
 17 \\
 \hline
 1727
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1905 \\
 17 \\
 \hline
 1922
 \end{array}$$



### A Filipino house-boy

Manuel was born in 1912, in the village Tanawan, province Batangas, on the island Luzon. His parents came from wealthy land-owning families, but due to the many sons in the father's family there was a greater division of land, therefore reducing the father to the position of a small land-owner. The mother did not inherit anything as all property rights in her family were held by her brothers.

Both parents were educated in the schools in Manila. The father was in his fourth year of medicine in the University of Manila when he inherited a home in Tanawan and five hectares of land. Soon after, he abandoned his medical career, married, and returned to his native village.

Manuel said, "you may think it strange that my father gave up the study of medicine for a life in a village, but you see it was no longer necessary for him to continue, he had enough to live on in Tanawan." I explained to him that I did not think it was "strange": in America, as well, science is used as a means for personal security rather than a means for social benefit.

The five hectares of land were never directly worked by the father. A farmer and his family were furnished tools and requisite seed; they planted, cultivated and harvested. For this labor they were "given" one half of the yearly crop. The other half belonged, of course, to Manuel's family. Life was, indeed, very simple for the former student of medicine.



According to the tradition of priority, Manuel's brother, the eldest of three children, was the first one sent to school in Manila. After his graduation from high school he returned home and Manuel and his younger sister were sent to Manila. While attending school their mother died, and shortly after Manuel graduated from high school their father died.

The death of the father changed the life of Manuel considerably. The elder brother properly inherited the home and the five hectares of land. However, part of it was sold and the money was given to the sister for the continuation of her education. Manuel returned to Manila and secured a position as cashier for the Standard Oil Co.

For several years he had nourished a desire to come to this country. He wanted to see America and study interior decorating. While in school he had read every available book about America. He had hoped that his father would send him to school here. He did not want to work in this country for he had heard many "hard tales" about the Filipino in California. A friend of his family with whom he had been corresponding, urged him to "try it".

About two years after he started working for the Standard Oil Co. he arrived in San Francisco, Oct. 5th 1933. He left immediately and traveled throughout the middle western and eastern states. After a period of one year he was forced, due to dwindling funds, to return to San Francisco to find employment. He found work several months later as a house-boy and is at present





holding the same job.

Manuel does not possess the catlike defensiveness so characteristic of the Filipino in America. His manner is one of restrained eagerness. An eagerness that is willed by a healthy desire to have friendly relations with people. An eagerness that is restrained only because it is being blunted by a growing distrust caused by the "ignorant racial prejudice of the American people.

He has no desire to remain in this country. And this is not caused entirely by his experience of discrimination, it is also caused by his innate nationalistic nature that grew out of his middle-class background. His one ambition now is to save enough money so that he can return to Manila, open an interior decorating shop, and grow with the "new independence of the Phillippine Islands."

The depression has not affected Manuel's earning power very much as his present wages of fifty dollars a month and board and room would not be a great deal higher even under normal economic conditions.



William X, Philipino, born in Manilla about 27 years ago, served as mess boy in the United States Navy -- now an elevator boy in an office building downtown.

Not married and has a father and mother and brothers living in the Philippines with whom he corresponds.

His wage is \$15.00 per week and he wears \$40.00 suits of made to order clothes -- has two such suits and extra "slacks". Also has three pairs of suede shoes which he claims cost \$8.00 a pair. Does not wear a hat but visits a barber each week for a hair cut. Wears it long and buys a hair oil which he uses often. Brushes his hair in the basement between trips of the elevator. he

He has considerable vanity and keeps several publicity pictures of Ricordo Cortez and George Raft, moving picture actors, tacked up next to his mirror. Thinks they and he have something in common and often goes to see them at the theatres. Says that he and they "feel alike in certain situations." I think what he means is that when the actors register an emotion, he responds to it. In other words, he catches the emotions that the picture makers intend he should.

Plays tennis at a public court on his shifts off the elevator. Said he never played in Manilla but over here it is quite different. He meets a cosmopolitan crowd and due to the public nature of the tennis courts he is tolerated and often spoken to -- even being a partner to some caucasian in a set. This intimate association with the white race

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gives him a great deal of satisfaction and he tries to learn the names of his players. However, it seems that he speaks more respectfully of the <sup>with</sup> ~~persons~~ whom he has not played or spoken with. In fact, he has a certain awe for a white girl, not particularly attractive, who makes it quite evident that she would not be a partner with him nor play against him. He says he has played with lots better looking girls than she is. The skill that he is trying to build in his game is not caused by pride in his playing. He is quite intentionally practicing for skill to humble white boys whom he detests. ~~Q2XKXZ~~

I asked him what happens when a white girl marries a Philipino and goes to Manilla to live. He says that they have no caste. They are not accepted by the Philipinos and are shunned and despised by the white people. The white girl is "treated good" (so he says) by her husband but he later said that she often goes to the white resorts and "is paid for her dancing". I think "is paid for her dancing" means the oldest profession in the world with the profits taken by her husband, if she hasn't tired of his abuse and checked him out.

I asked why white girls go with Philipinos and his reply is "Philipino boys dress better than the white boys. They are more gentlemanly and treat them with more manners and courtesy and the white girls like them better than the white boys who wear poor <sup>cheap</sup> clothes. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

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He feels that it is the ~~xxxxxx~~ of honor to be a lawyer and reads in the newspapers of the publicity given criminal cases. ~~2~~ In discussing a case, his mind is not searching for where the truth lies. He, rather, is quick to discern the by-paths that would focus attention from the true trail and when an inconsequential technical ~~xxxx~~ <sup>ality</sup> in the trial thwarts the cause of justice, it causes him to have great respect for the lawyer who raised it. To his mind, that <sup>subterfuge</sup> is greater than anything else.

Work in other professions doesn't seem to interest and in some cases, like the profession of agriculture, he is very much repelled. In fact, the building trades, or engineering professions fail to impress him while law or a career of wits or banking are his idea of success. He is not studying law or any course at this time but talks of it.

I asked him how Philipino boys meet white girls for the first time. He said there ~~re~~ are several eating places in town where white girls are waitresses or visitors. Here a Philipino boy introduces the two and money is the means. Another way is to visit dancing studios which are well known among Philipinos and not at all to the city at large. These "studios" are run by a white girl who caters to the brown trade. She has an apartment with perhaps a hardwood floor -- more often lineoleum -- where she and her paid girl "instructors" go thru the farce of teaching ball room dancing to Philpinos.

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Young and attractive girls are often hired as instructors and the intimacy of the business gets in its degenerating work. When a Philipino is really enamoured with a white girl he will give or promise her anything. He seeks to please and surprise her with many thoughtful acts.

After intimacy their nature changes. The Philipino then seems to feel superior to the white class in direct proportion to the humiliation he can cause the white race and directly ~~xxxxxx~~ the unfortunate girl.

I asked him how it happened the white people had not hanged a Philipino for degredating the white girls ~~xxxxxx~~ as they have been known to do in negro assault cases. He said that it was entirely different with his race. The white girls ~~came~~ willingly to the arms of the Philipinos, in some cases choosing them in preference to their own fathers and brothers and mothers.

A P Kendall

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*see also pages 241*

PHILLIPPINES INFORMATION.

Approximately 60,000 in United States--50,000 males and 5,000 females. About 10% naturalized Americans. San Francisco population--6,000.

The standard of education runs 80 to 85% high school graduates or better.

90% are of Catholic faith, balance divided between other faiths--about 5% are American born, between 1500 and 2000 served in the World War.

The small female population seems to be due to financial conditions, fear of ocean trip and being too far from native environment.

They seem to be drawn to the United States for two reasons: educational advantage and the United States higher wage scale. Workers in the Philippine Islands average less than 50¢ per day. The ambition of those interviewed to date is to make enough money to return to the Philippine Islands marry and settle there.

They give the United States all credit for the great progress of the Philippine Islands in the last thirty-five years, which they say is greater than in 300 years prior to that time.

Most of them favor independence, some are skeptical regarding national defence, and lack of a universal language.

~~G. H. SHAVER~~

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U. S. Navy



Dredging Pangasinan  
Lagoon, P.I.

13

The Pangasinan extends from Manila Bay to Laguna de Bay a distance of twelve miles on the Island of Luzon, Philippine Archipelago. The inland lake of Laguna de Bay is approximately twenty-four miles in length by twenty miles in width and the Pangasinan connects it with Manila Bay is navigable and affected by tides. From the breakwater at the mouth of the river sediment settles and is not carried out into the bay and as a result this stream must be continually dredged. Even as late as 1915 this dredging was accomplished by men and horse. Sand barges were anchored in the channel and each barge was manned by native divers. On the side of the barge bamboo poles were attached extending down into



the water. These poles were used by the divers to assist them in reaching the top of the barge on returning to the surface. The divers only equipment was a short shaped similar to the Chinese sword, without the handle and back of steel blades. ~~the~~ This basket shovel holds about the equivalent of one peck measure.

The divers take their positions in the water near the poles they expect to use to help them and close to the bottom, fill their basket with sand from the bottom, return to the surface and grasping the bamboo pole raise themselves and empty their basket into the barge. A greater part of the water drawn there the loosely woven basket during the operation leaving only some sediment to go into the barge.

The ordinary crew of divers consists of from forty to fifty natives and a few others supervising how rapidly a barge should









Rice, the staple grain food of the Philippines is raised and harvested entirely by hand. Growing conditions in the islands and especially in the lowlands regulate the rice crop. In other words he depends entirely upon the rainy season of about eight months for his crop. This does not hold true of some of the hill tribes of Benguet who have an elaborate system of irrigation or of the foreign element who have modern irrigation systems for their large plantations. However the mode of planting and harvesting whether it be the native with two or three families or the Company with hundreds of acres, is essentially the same. This is true presumably because of cheap labor.

The native plants a field in a stream, where the work, of flooding for growing and irrigating is not so great. This small plot is carefully tended but not allowed to go to seed or even for it is the seed bed that is to be used, in case the rains commence, to plant the second crop.





As soon as the plot to be planted has become flooded the natives begin to plow with Caribou and wooden plow to stir the flooded ground, working in water up to the knees. When the soil is thoroughly stirred the plot is ready for planting.

At this time the rice in the seed plot is cut by men with hand cutters just above the water. The stools of rice are then pulled and tied in bundles which are carried to the plot to be planted. The actual planting is done by the women, who work in the flooded field to the tune of a stringed musical instrument played by a man who walks up and down the length of the edges of the plot or paddies. The stools of rice are laid out to the women, who start one at a time to plant a row of rice across the paddies. The first woman takes a stool of rice and planting a stalk at a time, shows it down into the mud so that about three inches of the stalk is above water and the stalks about ten inches apart in the row. After she has planted a few feet of row the second woman starts and the operation is repeated until ten or twelve women are planting in one small paddy. When the first plants have



Completed how now she starts a new row behind  
the last planted and so on until the paddie is  
completely planted.

The planting is in accordance to the  
music being played by the native or natives, sometimes  
two or three who walk bare and feet in the soil. It  
is very like dance time except that instead of  
talking steps, at certain intervals from the music,  
a stalk of rice is planted in the ground. This  
manner of planting rice is employed even on the  
large foreign rice fields where hundreds of acres  
are planted and the paddies when completed look  
like miniature cornfields. When the time is right  
rows for each row is as ~~if~~ though it had been  
spaced by machine, whether you look straight  
across or diagonally on the rows they are in  
a straight line. I

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made the family independent and to some  
 extent, the family was able to  
 accumulate the savings necessary for  
 living to the heavy taxes or tributes exacted upon  
 them by the Spanish. Some of the  
 raids made upon their town by outside bands, it  
 was almost impossible to accumulate surplus  
 money, what they did save was the result of  
 and some distance from the town.

As a small boy my contact and his father  
 themselves by placing them mostly the  
 through the eyes of the father and the  
 took these things by their father's hands  
 in the morning a few miles from the  
 and home, the same day in the  
 morning from their father and returning to school  
 with their mother acting as their guide in  
 manner my contact and his mother went  
 to a third or fourth grade education.  
 Men and boys took their place as men and  
 doing sort of outpost duty and two weeks distance  
 each day from the town, then duty was to





3

fine weaving of the approach of bands of  
saddles, in daytime the weaving was sought  
by boy runners, at night special fires were  
used, my contact was assigned to the duty of  
runner at the age of twelve, for which he  
received one dollar per month. He continued in  
this service from 1894 until the town was  
occupied by American troops in 1897.

During that period he and the towns residents  
several times, his father testified for not being  
where his money was hidden, in 1896 his  
oldest brother was killed, defecating his mother,  
and himself taken as hostage for ransom.  
They took him up the Rio Grande River about  
fifty miles, where he was compelled to work  
long hours cutting and trimming lumber  
trees used for building purposes. I was given  
little food and leather of a mule.  
after three months of this he escaped and  
made his way back home, his people thought  
that he had been killed.



Benjamin learned with the surrounding country  
and the habits of the people. He was employed  
as a civilian scout and guide by the  
Mexican Army. By seeing American attitudes to  
the living habits of these people, he was able to  
eventually realize that a lot of the country  
of them.

During this service he learned to speak and  
understand English. He learned to make  
American clothes, which he claims was  
the most difficult task of all.

He continued working in various capacities for  
the U.S. Government until 1913 when he  
returned to his home town, during that time  
his father had prospered and was conducting  
a general store business. The town had grown  
from a small farm to a prosperous town of over  
three thousand people. And the surrounding country  
was being farmed by industrious individual  
land owners.





6  
any contact was made with the business in  
the provinces and not all of the business in the  
state. But his associations with the Americans  
he always had a desire to visit the U.S. to  
see the Country as well as to study American  
merchandising methods.

He arrived in the U.S. in the spring of  
1931. Spent the first six months in the  
visiting many of the largest cities making a  
study of industrial plants, thus making use  
of large merchandising companies.

Upon his return to California he enrolled in  
a business school, taking a course in business  
advertising, during that time he was active in  
Philippino well paid work, contributed  
considerable money to help his countrymen  
at work and off the ship rolls.

He thinks it is a mistake for his people to  
come to this country for any thing but



educational purposes and that by kind heart  
 were the intention of most of them coming here  
 but were forced by the depression to quit school  
 as they could not secure enough in the U.S. to  
 or to secure passage money home,  
 He says a certain percentage were lured by propaganda  
 of big wages, thinking that in a few years they  
 could make enough money to return home  
 and retire, of this class many are now in  
 relief or homes in their more fortunate country  
 now a small percentage are living well in  
 the U.S. and have no desire to return to  
 the islands.

He thinks it is proper for the Philippines  
 to have their independence, and that they  
 will be capable of meeting any situation  
 that might arise, is proud to have had  
 the privilege of travel and study in the U.S.  
 having learned more in the few years spent  
 here than would be possible in a life time  
 in his home town, is returning to the Philippines  
 in March of this year

M. H. Thayer

10



"Philippine Report"

My Contact was born November 7, 1892 on a sugar plantation, near the town of Cagayan, which is situated on the western end of Luzon Island, P. I. it is also the western terminal of the Manila & Negros R.R. This from the time it was on Luzon Island as late as 1905, it crossed the island at one of its narrowest points, about eighty miles.

His father was a laborer on the plantation, the family lived in one of the company houses, in which there were about fifteen. My Contact being the only child. Living conditions were not of the best as wages were small, and after the plantation had deducted rent, advances for food and other necessities the family was hardly in debt at the end of the year. Their living consisted of rice and sugar purchased from the owner of the plantation, wild fruit and berries from the country side, also fish and other things caught from the neighborhood streams, and rice fields during the rainy season.

My Contact's early childhood was spent with his mother and with other women made slave.



daily trip - gathering food and different kinds of  
fruits and basket from which they made furniture,  
jars, pots, bowls, hats, musical instruments, and  
many other articles used for pleasure and utility.  
The father gave very little education.

His education was derived from one of the women  
on the plantation who acted as teacher. She taught  
the children to read, write and simple arithmetic.  
Games and amusements were the most of their  
inventions of the children's minds.

When he was eleven years of age, his father  
was left to his employer to the extent of twenty  
dollars, being unable to meet this obligation.  
As it was settled by custom here - and on  
the islands, my contract was bound out to his father  
after to work out the debt at a rate of some  
few years the parents relinquishing all rights to him.  
During his term of bondage, it was by the contract  
that most of the plantation business was done and  
with almost no cost for labor as he would charge  
for clothing, food, shelter and other things. This





would leave the workers a little more in debt at the end of each year, and according to the system, should one plantation owner have a surplus of bonded workers and another short, the one needing help, could pay the debt of as many as needed and take them to work for him, in most of these transactions the debt would be increased several dollars. In this manner many men and women spent their entire life working to pay off an ever increasing debt.

From 1893 to 1899 my contacts life consisted of long hours of hard work with little or no recreation, except on Sunday or on occasional Fiesta Day, then they were allowed to join in the horse racing, cock fights and other sports, which were entirely local affairs, most of the workers including my contacts had never been more than ten miles distant from the plantation.

In the spring of 1899, recruiting officers for



Insurgent army contacted the plantation owner to obtain men for the army, in some cases they paid the debts of some of the men and boys of fighting age, but in most cases they just took them. The owner being unwilling to surrendering to revolutionaries.

My contact was placed under the command of a Colonel who had control of the entire province with full authority to draft men, collect money and provisions for his division. He divided his men into small bands who roamed the country collecting tribute and harassing the remnants of American troops stationed in the different towns. My contact participated in many of these attacks. The following morning he would change his clothes, enter the town as a friend gather all information possible which he would deliver to his superior.

I in July 1929 was wounded and taken prisoner.





while attacking an American wagon train, was taken to the hospital, it took him several months to recover, in that time he was not allowed to fight the Americans, he learned that all the British soldiers told him about their well fate.

He joined the native constabulary in 1901 and was stationed at Lugard P.O. for a period of twenty years, was married and a father of three children, his wife died in 1927 his children all girls are married have families and live in the western part of Fuzon Island.

My contact was retired from service, and received a monthly allowance from his government.

After his wife died he decided to make a trip to the U.S. to see for himself the things he had been told by Americans with whom he came in contact during his many years of service in the constabulary.

He arrived in the U.S. in the fall of 1930, has spent his time in the State of Indiana,



Washington and Oregon, has worked as waiter  
at summer resorts during the season, - and  
rented a couple of rooms where he lived with  
two or three other of his countrymen, all of  
them doing odd jobs and sharing expenses.

He is now able to speak, read and write  
English, has made several trips across the  
U.S. and visited most of the large cities including  
N.Y. City, which he did not like, it seemed to him  
like bees going in and out of their hives.

He does not think the U.S. is a good place for  
his countrymen to settle permanently, as they are not  
temperamentally suited to compete with American  
idea of doing everything at once, and the constant  
rush of the business world, and that Christian  
conditions are not suited for his people.

Believes the Americans are the leaders of the  
world in business, finance, surgery, music and  
social refinement that the great improvement  
along those lines achieved by his people in the





Last twenty five years is due entirely to the American influence on the island, which he believes that his people will be capable of self government when the time comes, the only thing he fears is invasion by some other nation while they have time to provide adequate defence.

He expects to spend two or three years more in the U.S. then return home to spend his remaining years with his children and where he can enjoy a few more exciting cock fights.

Guy H. Brewer

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was inhabited almost entirely by a class  
made their living as street vendors,  
consisted of <sup>v</sup>poor, old men and  
are older than he, they lived in  
small poorly built houses  
that line the streets of the  
city, each one built on a  
small plot of land.

These poor men  
times helped the  
city...















1905 when he came

ed man.

His arrival in the U.S. he secured a job as cook's

the man.

He thinks that the U.S. having come so close to the  
Country and it's people that instead of seeking independence,  
which he feels will not be a success, that they should  
become a territory of the U.S. and of course a state later  
on. Has saved some money which he intends to live  
on in the U.S. when no longer able to work. He feels  
Los Angeles will be the place for him. The government  
not effect him only to the extent that he needs  
more money for medical work among his people.  
Has no desire to return to the P.I. Has never  
married and is interested only in his job.

Gray H. Shaver



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## PHILIPPINO REPORT

My contact was born in the City of Manila, Luzon Island, September 9th, 1908. At that time the family consisted of father, mother, two sisters and himself. His father was a fisherman. His mother did washing for part of the American Colony in the city.

He remembers his mother carrying him to the bank of the Pasig River where she would wash the clothes by lying them on a rock and pounding them with a wooden mallet.

Their home was a small bamboo shack located near Bilibid Prison, from which he enjoyed watching the prisoners at work under guard. Saw several public executions which took place in the open plaza. Later his father would take him on fishing trips in his banco, leaving before daylight and returning at dusk, sometimes without a load and sometimes filling the boat in a short time. Even at the best they received only a few pesos for their catch.

They enjoyed none of the luxuries of life and few of the comforts, living mostly on fish and rice. An occasional trip to the country would net them some fruit. Mangos, the national fruit, was a luxury to him.

He started to work at an early age, mending his father's nets. At twelve was an expert net maker. Contributed some to the family budget by mending nets for other fishermen, using some of the money to buy American candy and cigarettes.

He enjoyed the evenings when the older men would sit around telling of their adventures with the fishing fleet, while the women were making mats and baskets for the market, and listening to a string band serenading a neighbor.





He attended school in Manila graduating from grammar school at the age of sixteen, spoke English well at that time. One year later his father was convicted of dope smuggling and sent to prison for one year, during that time my contact was the sole support of the family.

When his father was released, my contact took a job on a private boat, owned by an American hemp buyer, there learned American customs. He liked the way Americans dressed, the way they sat at the table and ate their food. Was impressed by their seemingly great earning power, and the tales they told of money to be made in the United States. He worked on this boat for about one year, putting most of the money earned into an American wardrobe, as he had decided to go to America.

In the spring of 1927 he came to the United States in the employ of an American mining engineer, for whom he worked as house boy the first two years after his arrival.

Having saved some money, one of his countrymen and himself opened a small eating house in the Philippine District, selling liquor in the back room. From the profits, sent several thousand dollars to his people in Manila, with which they bought a home outside the city, where they do quite a truck gardening business. He has also enlarged his business, now having a combined eating house, bar, billiard parlor, and a sort of employment clearing house for his people.

He seems to have made money during the depression, selling whiskey and loaning money to his countrymen at high rates of interest. Says that was part of his American training.

Although he has made money here is not contented and as soon as he has the opportunity will sell out his business and return to Manila.



Claims there is something missing from American life that you get in his country, yet is unable to define just what it is, you can only feel it.

He is not a radical or communist. Believes in Democratic government; thinks independence is bad for his country at this time, and there will be trouble between the provinces; fears the Japanese influence or invasion and does not believe their financial condition warrants independence.

He thinks intermarriage with the white race is bad for both races and worse for their children. Feels it makes them mongrals or as he puts it, " children without a country".

He was born a Catholic and still claims to be a christian but does not believe in any organized church. Hopes the United States will enter into some agreement to protect his country after being granted independence as he intends to return there to live sometime in the future.

*Guy H. Shaver*

Tues. morning



PHILIPPINO REPORT.

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My contact was born September 3, 1880, in a small Barrio, located in the central part of a section of country known as the Forty Mile Swamp, thirty miles north of the town of San Isidro, Tagalog Province, P. I.

The Barrio consisted of twenty-five or thirty rudly constructed bamboo houses and as many native families. It was surrounded by banana groves and small garden tracts, the entire area suitable for cultivation, consisting of about six acres. Beyond this for a distance of twenty miles in each direction was swamp land, covered with dense growths of reeds and shrubbery, eight to ten feet in height with occasional clusters of larger trees, the whole being criss-crossed by numerous muddy creeks, with only small scattered areas being suitable for cultivation, those within a radius of six or seven miles of the Barrio being worked by its people.

The only approach to the Barrio were numerous indistinct winding trails, difficult to locate or travel at any time and impassible except on foot or horseback during the rainy season.

Most of the produce raised was used for home consumption, the balance was taken to market two or three times a year, transported in large baskets, balanced on the natives heads.

Besides tilling the fields, hunting and fishing, the male population over eighteen years of age comprised a sort of outlaw band, making periodical raids on small villages and communities. Money and other loot derived from this source being divided equally between the families of the Barrio.

Much of their time was spent raising and training game cocks, (holding finish fights each week-end and fiesta day in the local cock pits) practicing on musical instruments, most of which they



manufactured from bamboo.

The leader of the band was also ruler of the Barrio, made the laws or rules governing the settlement, his decision on any subject being final.

The lack of organized forces of the law under Spanish Rule and their isolated location made it quite safe for them to make their raids unopposed. The only tribute or taxes they paid was to the church, a certain sum was contributed semi-annually, this was collected by a discreet priest from San Isidro who visited the Barrio several times a year ministering to the physical as well as the spiritual welfare of it's people.

The task of fruit raising and gardening as well as housework, the manufacturing of bamboo hats, baskets, sleeping mats and many other articles was left to the women and children, the men working the outlying fields.

My contact was born and raised in this environment until eighteen years of age. When a child played with the other children of the Barrio, not being allowed to leave it's confines for fear of being lost in the swamp or being attacked by one of the numerous bands of wild bear that roamed the swamp, and sometimes invaded the Barrio. At such times the women and children would run for home or climb the nearest tree.

His early education consisted of learning gardening, fruit raising, the use of the bolo in manufacturing different articles, as well as a fighting weapon, throwing the spear, woodcraft, and the life and habits of the birds and animals inhabiting the swamp. At the age of twelve was quite adapt at most of them.

One of his duties was to furnish meat for the family which con-







sisted of wild boar, cotton tail deer, game birds and fish, became familiar with the haunts and habits of the animals and birds of the entire region, becoming so familiar with every trail, cluster of trees and creek that he could find his way day or night, but up to this time could neither read or write. Except for an occasional trip to San Isidro on some important fiesta day, he never left the swamp.

Most of all he enjoyed roaming the swamp and hunting. He tells of narrow escapes from wild boar and an occasional boa-constrictor, the skins of the latter being made into drum heads and clothing ornaments.

In the fall of 1898 was allowed to join the outlaw band and participate in their raids, acting in the capacity of scout and runner. During the following year their ranks increased to more than one hundred men, most of the new ones being men of the rough criminal class, having been driven from the larger towns by their own people.

By intimidating the original residents of the Barrio, they assumed full control of all activities, governing the people with a rule of fear. Any of the original members of the band who protested were promptly killed or beaten into submission.

Using the Philippine Insurrection as an excuse for a reign of terror, burning villages, killing and robbing, Americans and natives being accorded the same treatment.

In the spring of 1900 they made the mistake of killing and robbing two United States Army pay masters and their escort.



American troops were detailed to drive them from the swamps. In doing this all buildings were burned, many of the bandits were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, the balance fleeing that part of the country.

My contact's father was killed, himself being wounded and taken to an American Hospital at San Isidro. During the time he was there an American Army doctor became interested in him. Upon recovery, was engaged as the doctor's servant and house boy, serving him for a period of three years in different parts of Luzon Island. Learned to read, write and speak English during that time.

The doctor being ordered to the United States outfitted my contact with clothes, bringing him here as his personal servant and house boy, this position he held until the doctor's death in 1920, during that time he acquired the equivalent of a grammar school education.

His first impression of the United States was a combination of awe, amazement and admiration, from which he claims to have never fully recovered. The contrast from his former environment being so great that American Institutions, large cities, tall buildings, clothes and customs were and still are more or less confusing to him.

While in the employment of the doctor, he saved some money, the major portion going to the support of his mother, living in San Isidro, where she died in 1927.

Since 1920 has worked most of the time as a fruit and vegetable picker, covering the greater portion of the State of California each year. During dull seasons he lived by doing odd jobs around private residences in the Southern part of the State.

Had some money in the bank in 1929, but due to lack of work






during the depression, has been compelled to use that in addition to what he earned in order to live.

He is not a radical or socialist, is a Catholic, belongs to the Philippino Fruit Workers Union, admires the American people, respects their laws, claims they are responsible for the great improvement of his country and people during the past thirty-five years, and hopes the United States will retain some friendly form of protection that will prevent internal strife or invasion by some other country, thinks his people are not properly organized for independence at this time.

The only thing he seems to resent is the difference in wages paid the white workers and his people. Expects to return to the Philippino Islands providing he can accumulate enough money in the next few years to live on after he arrives there.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Guy H. Shaver". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Guy H. Shaver.



"Chevrone" <sup>Amos</sup> ~~190~~

The Marines are quartered in a large barracks, resting on the edge of Manila Bay, in Cavite, P. I. The reason for building them in such a location, I suppose, was to afford a boat landing & be better protected from the summer heat, but it also worked to our advantage in another way.

A Marine's life being a monotonous one & lacking cultural activities, caused us to seek our entertainment wherever we could find it. In Cavite the "Bin Shops" were the only sources of amusement which we had & were "quite elevating!"

These shops were usually owned & operated by native women who sold liquor of all descriptions along with a few groceries & nick-nacks. They were usually two by four affairs containing a counter back of which was a set of shelves upon which liquor was displayed. On Sunday a curtain was hung over the shelves as it was against the law to sell liquor on "Sundays!"

In the back of ~~the~~ store ~~there~~ <sup>was</sup> a large room containing chairs & a table at which we could sit all day long and drink gin. As long as we sat there we ~~would~~ act fairly normal & as the day wore on no one could say that we did not have "perfect control!" Losing "perfect control", which is so nec-





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easy to the freedom of a U. S. Marine, might mean imprisonment up to ninety-nine years because there is an unwritten law in the Marine Corps which goes something like this: "It is no crime to commit an offense, but it is a crime to get caught ~~committing it~~."

Private "Bily" Smith had some off guard duty at night in the morning, had gone downtown to his "Sin Shop", become royally fix-eyed, & returned to the barracks.

He was lying on his cot apparently asleep when I came off my tour of guard duty at four o'clock, but as I was putting up my rifle I noticed that he was slyly buttoning up his shirt. Of course to button up your shirt was not unusual in the service for one of the first things we were taught was neatness, but why all the slyness? He and I were the only ones in the squad-room at the time so I proceeded to investigate, & when I approached within four or five feet he recognized me but still seemed to remain aloof. As we were both privates & occasionally drank our gin together we considered ourselves friends, so after inquiring as to his health I discovered that he was "crooked", which was no crime as long as he was not on duty. The thing which did surprise me was the fact that <sup>there were</sup> Corporal chevrons on his sleeves.

Now, a Private in the Marine Corps has no business wearing shirts with Corporal chevrons upon them so





it immediately became clear to me ~~that~~ what his intentions were, & realizing that he was full of gin & far from being in a normal state of mind I decided that I must help him out of the various situation into which he was "buttoning" himself.

To wear a man who is full of gin is not a sensible thing to do in the tropics, & to allow your friend to wear a Corporal's shirt when he is only a private, well, that is another thing. What if one of the "Non-Coms." should come in at that moment? More than likely we would both be thrown "in the can" so something had to be done very quickly.

Above the aisle, on another bunk, was a shirt. This I grabbed & "Bily" put it on — but, damn! there upon the sleeves not only appeared chevrons but the chevrons of a Sergeant!!!

Why, you may ask, was this man so eager to wear so many shirts on a hot, tropical day? Well, "Bily" had become thirsty again & a certain native woman would trade gin, etc., for shirts & other wearing apparel, so, not having sufficient funds to continue his celebration, he had decided to perloin some articles of clothing. In his drunken condition he had not noticed the chevrons upon his sleeves & until I had pointed them out to him,





Suddenly I heard someone coming up the walk so I ran to the door just in time to intercept the Captain's Orderly & prevent him from coming into the squad-room. He had been sent to give me my assignment of my next tour of guard. I got rid of him as quickly as I could & went back to "Oily".

By this time "Oily", between buttoning & begging for me to do something had gotten himself another shirt which was without drawers, meaning, of course, a private's shirt. Now let's see, he ~~was~~ <sup>by this time</sup> was wearing his own shirt, a Corporal's shirt, a Sergeant's shirt & one belonging to a Private who bunked near him. And still our troubles were not over.

Grabbing his hat we made for the front door, myself taking the lead. But we saw to our dismay, coming up the walk to the squad-room, a Police Sergeant!

We must retreat - and our only retreat was out through the back door on to the veranda. We reached the veranda at a point where there was no railing, & here my friend balked. In spite of my persuading he would not move.

Time was getting short & I ran back to the ~~front~~ door to see the Police Sergeant coming



into the 'squad-room'. Using the good old football tactics I ran the fourteen feet separating ~~me~~, tackled him, & over we went. ~~Only & my~~

Well, a drunk Marine is more at home in the water than on land, & as for myself, the few remaining hours of sunshine took care of that.

(The End)







FILIPINO

(1.)

1. Ilocos Norte Province, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands. 1905.
5. Graduate Island High School, attended Polytechnic College, forced to give up for lack of funds. Doing gardening work.
7. Likes America.
9. Poor. Has been here several years.
11. One.
12. Not stated. Evidently working some.

(2.)

1. Island of Panay, Philippine Islands. 1908.
2. Moro father, Japanese mother.
3. Adopted by childless Japanese couple. Ran away, reached Manila. Life of begging and stealing. Dishwasher in cheap restaurants.
4. Had picked up a little English and saved enough money for steerage passage to United States.
5. Doorman, apartment hotel, seven years.
6. Has learned to speak English fairly well. Reads some, mostly mystery and crime stories and movie magazines.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Working. Not affected.

(3.)

1. Talisay, Negros Island, Occidental Province, Philippine Islands. October 18, 1902.
4. 1918.
5. Laborer, machinist helper, warehouse laborer, farm laborer.
7. Would like to stay in United States. Wants children raised and educated here.
8. Children attend public schools. Attend church. Would like to become a citizen.
10. (a) Married.  
(b) Two boys. Minors.  
(c) Attending public school.
11. Three.
12. Employed under S. E. R. A.



PHILIPPINE

(4.)

1. Batangas Province, Luzon Island, Philippines. 1902.
2. Agricultural laborer.
3. Educated by American teachers. Philippine University. Art and Sculpture. Roman Catholic. Biblical and Church characters predominate in his work.
11. One.

(5.)

1. Bauang, LaUnion, Luzon, Philippine Islands, July 24, 1903.
4. 1924. Entered at Seattle, Washington.
5. Laborer, restaurant worker and barber.
7. Would like to become citizen.
8. Studied in both day and night schools between jobs. Graduate barber. Owns shop.
9. Barber Grand National Assembly, Kalapeli Lodge #515, Masonic Order Philippine Islands.
10. (a) Married, American. Both very happy.  
(b) One child. Six years old.
11. Three.
12. Owns business. Barely making a living.

(6.)

1. Laguna Province, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands, April 15, 1898.
4. 1922.
5. Laborer, barber.
6. Would like to return. Feels could do better.
7. Dislikes treatment accorded Filipinos. Thinks he would be treated better if he were a citizen.
8. Gained some education. Accumulated a little money, went into barber business. Proved failure. Many odd jobs, nothing steady.
10. (a) Married. (Doesn't state grown.)  
(b) Two children. Minors.
11. One.
12. Out of employment.





PHILIPPINE

(7.)

1. Manila, Rizal, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands. 1970.
2. Father, Spanish. Mother, Filipino. Longshoreman.
3. Longshoreman. Insurrecto. Laborer in Hawaii.
4. 1927.
5. Ship's waiter and houseboy.
6. Philippines shackled to tyrant. Spain was another.
7. Saved money. Has \$1500 in the bank. Good savings for a houseboy in six years.
11. Two.
12. Owns shoe shine stand and has bank account.

(8.)

1. Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. 1906.
3. Laborer in fields.
4. 1929. Six months in Hawaii.
5. Laborer. Lettuce and asparagus fields.
6. Would like to go back.
7. Poor.
10. (a) Married. Filipino. Wife in Islands.  
(b) One. Minor. Eight years old.
11. One.
12. Part time work on lettuce ranch. Wants to work way back to Islands.

(9.)

1. Province Pampanga, Pampanga Island, Philippines. 1910. Female
3. Taught needlework when very young. Sent to Manila to do hand work in factory. Long hours, hard work and associates led to life as prostitute.
4. Came to United States as servant in Army officers family.
5. Itinerant laborer on ranches.
8. Very poor.
10. (a) Married Filipino. Is herself Filipino & Chinese.
11. One.

(10.)

1. Near Zamboanga, Island Mindanao, Philippine Islands. 1905.
2. Parents killed in Moro Intervention 1910.
3. Government ward. Primary school, jute mill worker, cigar maker.
4. About 1924. To Hawaii: laborer. To United States as houseboy.
5. Bell-boy. San Francisco hotel.
6. Attended night school, learned English fairly well.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Working as bellhop.



FILIPINO

(11.)

3. Hotel worker in Manila.
4. 1904. Sold by American residents of hotel could make money and become rich.
5. Hotel and restaurant worker.
6. Saved enough money to bring wife and children to United States. Sent father enough money to buy a small piece of land.
10. (a) Married Filipino.  
(b) Several children. Two born in United States.  
(c) Miners.
11. One.
12. Last two years very hard. No work.

(12.)

1. Manila, Rizal, Philippine Islands.
2. Parents and brothers killed during insurrection.
3. House-boy American Army Officer. Barber officers quarters.
4. Army Officers house-boy. Date of entrance not given.
5. Servant and barber.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Working at barber trade.

(13.)

1. Manila, Island of Luzon, 1908.
2. Father fish-man, mother did washing for Americans.
3. Net maker; grammar school education; worked on American boat.
4. 1907 - admired American customs and great earning power.
5. House-boy for mining engineer; opened a restaurant and billiard parlor.
6. Wishes to return to Manila to live.
7. Something missing in American life that one gets in the Philippines. Doesn't know what it is. Admires American customs. Believes in democratic customs. Hopes the United States will enter an agreement to protect his country after independence is granted.
8. Excellent.
11. One.
12. Apparently unaffected.





FILIPINOS

(14.)

1. Davaoan, Island Luzon, Philippine Islands. November 7, 1882.
2. Poor. Laborer on company plantation.
3. Bonded slave for father's twenty dollar debt, from 1898 to 1899. Insurrecto. Native constabulary from 1901 to 1921. Retired on pension.
4. 1930. A desire to see the United States.
5. Waiter and busboy. Odd jobs.
6. Philippines best suited to Filipino, civilitically and socially. Believes capable of self-government but fears invasion with withdrawal of American protection.
7. Friendly. Advancement of Philippines due to American influences.
8. Not read.
10. (a) Married Filipino. Wife died 1927.  
(b) Three girls. Married.  
(c) Live in Philippine Islands.
11. One.
12. Not affected. Has government pension.

(15.)

1. Calumpit, Pampanga, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands. November 12, 1894.
2. Father, captain of river tugboat. Mother sells rice cakes, fruit and candy on streets.
3. Grade school education. River boatman. Deck-hand to tugboat captain.
4. 1923. Lure of big wages paid to boat-men.
5. Deck-hand, day laborer on ranches.
6. Would like to return. Wants to marry and raise a family there. Philippines fitted for self-government.
7. Most progressive country. Filipinos' coming here should bring their families and colonize.
8. Not satisfactory.
10. Single.
11. Four.
12. Odd job employment. Trying to save enough to return to Philippines.



FILIPINO

(16.)

1. Angeles, Pampanga, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands, April 9, 1904.
2. Very poor. Laborer. Rope maker.
3. Grammar school, finishing at sixteen years of age. Helped father two years.
4. 1902. Ran away and shipped to United States.
5. Janitor, Filipino pool hall. Prize fighter.
6. Wants to return. Wants all Americans to leave the Islands. Does not believe races can live in harmony.
7. Bitter against Americans. Filipinos not accorded fair treatment in labor or society.
8. Agitator. Filipino Fruit Pickers Union. Delegate for Union, trying to equalize wages.
10. Single.
11. Two.
12. Making his living from the Filipino Fruit Pickers Union. Anxious to make enough for passage to Islands.

(17.)

1. San Felipe Heri, Rizal, Island Luzon, Philippine Islands. May 21, 1909.
2. Father, grocery and liquor business. Active in politics. Mother, social leader in San Felipe Heri. Brothers assist father in his business. Sister attending school.
3. Highschool graduate with honors. Music. Assisted father in store.
4. May, 1906. Sent by father to study American business methods.
5. Travel and advancement of musical education.
6. Better for all Filipinos to return. Philippines better for having gained independence. Will improve faster.
7. Thanks United States for present status of Islands but thinks Filipinos can advance faster independent after knowledge gained from America.
10. Single.
11. Six.
12. Not affected. Allowance from his father.





### ANALYSIS

1. Birth-place.
2. Status and profession of parents.
3. Career and profession in Native country.
4. Time of coming and reason for coming.
5. Profession or professions in the United States.
6. Attitude toward native country.
7. Attitude toward United States.
8. Nature of adjustment to America.
9. Survivals of old customs.
10. Family life:
  - (a) Marriage (into own group or other group.
  - (b) Children, occupation.
  - (c) Adjustment of children to American life.
11. Number of individuals involved in account.
12. Relation to depression.



FILIPINO

(18.)

1. Manila Rizal, Island Luzon, P.I. 1908.
2. Manufacturer of string musical instruments.
3. High school, three year course in business and music at University of Manila. Assisted father in business, sought to improve violin and guitar.
4. January 1931, position obtained in Manila, through an official of a musical instrument manufacturer.
5. Factory work.
6. Believes Filipinos can advance more rapidly and be happier in Philippines. Does not desire Filipino independence, fears invasion and internal strife.
7. Very friendly.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Has not felt depression. Has received money from his father at regular intervals.

(19.)

1. Ormac, Layte Island, Philippine Island, 1859.
2. Native farmer.
3. 1904, United States transport service.
5. Government transport service, seventeen years, farm labor.
6. Wants to return.
10. (a) Married, Filipino widow with five children in 1926, wife eighty-eight years old.  
(b) No mention except five stepchildren.
11. Two.
12. Too old to work. Health good, no money to return to Philippine Islands.

(20.)

1. 1912
4. 1922, encouraged by cousin living in San Francisco.
5. Attended school for two years, servant and bus boy.
8. Not sure that he wants to return to Philippines.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Steadily employed as bus boy in cafe.





Filipino

(21.)

1. Malabon, Rizal, Philippine Islands 1901.
2. Gardener and houseboy.
3. Parochial school, steward United States Navy, seventeen years service.
5. United States Navy.
6. Wants to return upon retirement from Navy, better for Filipino. Filipino's not ready for self government. Believes Japanese back of Independence movement.
7. Favorable, induced two brothers to join the Navy.
10. Single.
11. Four.
12. Not affected, service man.

(22.)

1. Montalban, Rizal, Luzon Island, Philippines. 1905.
2. Commission merchant, poultry and eggs.
3. Grammar school, assisted father in business.
4. June 1926. Pleasure trip with friend, ran out of funds.
5. Worker in poultry commission house and odd jobs.
6. No desire to return, Philippines not ready for independents due to lack of universal language and experience in forming government. Believes Filipinos should bring their women to the United States with them. Inter-marriage not good.
7. United States only place where business is on equal basis, regardless of race or creed. Intends to stay.
8. Has held to poultry business, has hopes of establishing a commission business, with help of father and brother.
10. Single.
11. Two.
12. Employed.



FILIPINO

(23.)

1. Jaen, Nueva Ecija, Luzon Island, Philippines. 1882.
2. Maker of spears and bolos, small merchant.
3. No education. Scout for American forces until 1910.  
Entered store with his father enlarged to general store, learned some English during association with American troops.
4. 1931, to study American business methods.
5. Study, Filipino welfare work.
6. Philippines capable of self-government, Filipinos should not come to United States except for educational purposes.
7. Glad of opportunity for study here. Has learned more than would be possible in a lifetime in the Philippines. Is returning soon.
10. Single.
11. Two.
12. Not affected.

(24.)

1. Pangasinan Province, Island Luzon, Philippines.
2. Mother, married twice, nine children poor.
3. Hotel work in Manila. Butler and valet, learned to speak Tagalog, Visayan and Pidgon English. House boy for Americans, had several want to bring him to the United States.
4. Brought to United States by way of China, Japan, and Hawaii, by American as house-boy.
5. Servant employee on steamers to all parts of world.
6. Disgusted with treatment accorded Filipinos wants to return to islands and be Filipino.
10. Single.
11. Two.
12. Out of work. Barely able to make an existence.





FILIPINO

(25.)

1. Manila, Rizal, Island Luzon, P.I. 1903.
2. Goldsmith and Jeweler, well to do, residence called City.
3. Best educational advantages offered. Fell in with theiving companions during early schooling to the detriment of higher education.
4. 1926, sent by father to escape prison sentence.
5. School and apprentice to manufacturing jeweler.
6. Expects to return soon to modernize fathers business. Phillipines best for Filipino's.
7. American influence and advantages good for Filipino. But should return to Islands for social equality.
8. School and apprentice to manufacturing jeweler.
8. Apprenticed, sent to business school, orchestra.
10. Single.
11. One.

(26.)

1. San Fernando, Pampanga, P.I. 1890.
2. Lectorer, sugar plantation.
3. Learned little English from Americans, enough labor to produce a little rice to go with fresh wild fruit and game for sustenance.
4. 1908, Hired to Southern California, rancher for two dollars per month, passage to California and two hundred dollars upon fulfilling contract. Was allowed to attend high school.
6. Expects to return soon. Has sent his savings to Philippines, has hopes of becoming plantation owner.
7. Believes American Government, educational institutions, methods of agriculture and business, best in the world.
8. Not good, longing to return, races cannot mix.
9. Saved all his earnings, except bare living expenses. Mingled only with Filipino's.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Part time work. Made more money however than he could have made in most prosperous year in Philippines.



PHILIPPINE

(27.)

1. Nueva Lecijs Province, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands
2. Obtaining the necessities by as little work as possible  
Banditry, Insurrecto, wounded and  
taken to American hospital, on  
recovery taken as houseboy by  
American doctor.
4. Brought to United States after American occupation by  
his employer. Acquired some know-  
ledge of English.
5. Servant, Ranch worker and odd jobs.
6. Philippines not ready for independence, wants to return  
to Philippines.
7. Admires American people. Responsible for Philippine  
progress, hopes United States con-  
tinues to protect them. Prevent  
internal strife and invasion.
8. Not good.
9. Continues Roman Catholic faith. Member Filipino fruit  
pickers union.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Having a hard time to make his living. Odd jobs of work.

(28.)

1. Manila, Rizal, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands 1879.
2. Very poor, father and mother did juggling and singing  
on streets for what they could  
collect from on lookers.
3. Father hired him to professional beggars at six years  
of age. At twelve years he hired  
him as chore boy to Spanish Family  
ran away and joined Insurrecto's  
Aquinaldo's bodyguard. After sur-  
render became stable-boy for Ameri-  
can officer.
4. 1905, came to transport as helper, caring for stock.
5. Cooks helper on coastal boat.
6. Believes Philippines should stay under United States.  
Should not seek independence. Does  
not want to return.
7. United States has done much for his people.
8. Has made a place for himself, employer has saved his  
money, and he looks toward retirement.
10. Single.
11. Three.
12. Steadily employed, has had to contribute more money to  
the welfare of his people than be-  
fore the depression.







FILIPINO

(29.)

1. Negros Oriental, Philippine Islands about 1900.
2. Landowners, "caciques" "Mestizo" (Spanish Filipino with a touch of Japanese).
3. American school in Philippines, Spanish school.
4. 1913 to Hawaii, to work on sugar plantation, 1915 to California.
5. Radio repairs, high school, SERA engineer.
6. Thinks independence inadvisable on account of danger from Japan.
7. Very pro-American.
8. Speaks English fluently, not typical Filipino, very American manners.
11. One.
12. SERA work.

100

100

100

## FILIPINO

I was born April 15, 1898, at Pakil, Laguna, Philippine Islands. Came to United States at age of twenty-two, (1912) My first job was in San Francisco, helper in Hotel for about three years and then got job in Bath House as janitor, worked at night, in the day worked at Hotel as Janitor. I held two jobs. Went to School to study commercial course. I went to school for about one and a half years then I decided to stop going to school as study did not satisfy me.

I decided to go in business for myself, so I opened up a barber shop and pool room. I did good business, was in business for eight years. Made enough to buy a home as I was getting married. I was married in 1926. After one year after being married I went out of business broke, lost all my money, also my home. After that tried again to go in business again. Some of my friends helped me. Opened small barber shop, stayed at new shop about three years, did fair then things went bad again and I had to close shop. Then I got a job as second cook at Y.W.C.A., worked there for about fifteen months, then I was discharged as business was bad so I was out of work again. I was sure disgusted with everything. Would of gone away but





did not, as I was a married man and my wife was giving birth to a baby. I took odd jobs where I could get it. I have now two children and I have no work. I am all grey-headed from worrying. If I had enough money I would go back to Philippine Islands as I would have a better chance to do something among my own people. In this country we Filipinos are thrown from place to place. I am displeased ways we are treated here in this country. We do not get a fair play. I would like to become an American citizen then maybe I would be treated better. The above is not much to write about but it is my true statement of my life in this country to present date.



## FILIPINO

My contact was born May 21st, 1909 the town of San Felipe Heri, Rizal Province Philippine Islands his family consisted of father, mother, two brothers and one sister, the latter being the youngest.

The town is located on the Pasig River, five miles east of the city of Manila, has a population of approximately two thousand people, is known as the gate way to the beautiful and fertile Marikina Valley which supplies the large proportion of the produce consumed in Manila, it is also the source of the city's water supply.

The town is classed as wealthy and fashionable, the majority of homes are owned by business and professional people doing business in Manila who commute by water transportation.

My contact's father conducts a fancy grocery and liquor business in San Felipe Heri and is quite active in national politics, his mother is one of the social leaders of the town, is also well known for her philanthropic work in sponsoring various orphan homes, his brother assists his father in business is married, has two children and they are one girl and one boy, his sister is attending a finishing school in Manila.





As a child his favorite game was playing band leader with his brother and sister. enjoyed canoe (a sort of canoe) rides down the river to the city on weekly stopping tours with his mother, taking trips up the valley with his father on a carved cart, taking a lively interest in the buying and loading of supplies for the store much of his time was spent in trying to manufacture violins from sections of bamboo. He entered school at the age of six. His grammar school education was secured at San Felipe Neri during this period he learned to read, write and speak English. Becoming quite proficient on the violin and other string instruments his recreation periods were devoted to fishing, canoeing, dancing, and taking long hikes up the valley where he collected odd animals for pets on one of these trips with a friend was attacked by hornets, his friend died from the effects and he was confined to a hospital for several weeks.

He attended high school in Manila where he graduated with honors in 1926 during that period was leader of the high school band and orchestra for two years following his graduation, assisted his father in the store and played in a string band which gave nightly concerts in the Luneta. (Manila's city park) Believing a trip to the United States would be beneficial



not only to his musical education but also give him an opportunity to familiarize himself with America, its people their business, political land, social life. his father arranged for him to make the trip in the spring of 1929 he arrived in San Francisco May 15th of that year. His time in the United States has been devoted to travel and the advancement of his musical education, has visited the principal cities, attended some of the best musical institutions has made a study of our business methods and some of our social customs. Receiving a monthly allowance from his father, the depression did not affect him personally, but says it has been worse for his countrymen than any other race in the United States. He believes that this country is a wonderful place for his people to visit or complete their education but a poor one for them to locate permanently.

He claims that no matter how well educated or cultured they may be, race and color prevents them becoming social equals, and is a great handicap in securing employment except in the servent class; that it would be better for all of his people to return to their own country upon completion of their education or after making a sum of money sufficient to take them there. He thinks there may be some minor disturbances in the Philippine Islands after the Americans withdraw





from government control, but that it will be a greater country for having gained it's independence, using the history of the United States as an example; that without the assistance given by the United States his country could not have advanced or his people became capable of self-government in so short a space of time; that such things as mass production, the constant rush of the Americans, keen business rivalry, and their lack of leisure time, are not practical for his country, owing to the climatical conditions, and would detract from the happiness and contentment of his people as their conception of these things are foreign to the American mind and cannot be explained but are inherent of all Oriental people. He is returning to the Philippine Islands this year to enter upon a musical career and where he will be assured of social equality.



### PHILIPINO

My contact was born May 6th, 1882 in the town of Jaen, Nueva Ecija, Province Luzon Islands. The town of is located on the Rio Grande River in the north central part of the island has a population of three thousand people and is now considered as a wealthy community.

His parents were both Tagalog. At the time of his birth was the third child all boys, the eldest being eight years old, the second three years old.

His father was a maker of spears and bolos taught the art of their use against an enemy as well as for hunting and industrial purposes. His mother conducted a store where the above articles and sundry other necessities were sold. This was done in conjunction with her housework and care of children.

At that time the town was only a small barrio most of their trade was derived from people living in outlying districts and was the only trading post for many miles to the north and west, while the family lived in what would now be termed primitive fashion were in much better circumstances than the average native family.

Owing to the heavy taxes or tributes levied upon them by the Spanish Friars and the periodical raids made upon their town by outlaw bands, it was almost impossible to accumulate surplus money what they did save was turned into





gold and buried some distance from their home.

As a small boy my contact and his brother amused themselves by playing games, mostly the throwing the spear and the use of the bolo, being tutored in those things by their father, swimming in the river and a few native games constituted their pleasure, these were indulged in between instructions from their father and attending the school work their mother acting as tutor in this manner my contact received what would amount to a third or fourth grade education.

Men and boys took turn acting as runners and doing sort of outpost duty some two miles distance each direction from the town, their duty was to give warning of the approach of bands of raiders in daytime the warning was brought by boy runners, at night signal fires were used. My contact was assigned to the duty of runner at the age of twelve for which he received one dollar per month, he continued in this service from 1894 until the town was occupied by American Troops in 1896.

During that period he saw the town raided several times his father tortured for not telling where his money was hidden, in 1896 his oldest brother was killed defending his mother and himself taken as hostage for ransom, they took him up the Rio Grande River about fifty miles where he was compelled to work long hours





cutting and trimming bamboo trees used for building purposes was given little food and beaten if he complained. After three months of this he escaped and made his way back home, his people thought that he had been killed.

Being familiar with the surrounding country and the habits of the people, he was employed as a civilian scout and guide by the American army by leading American details to the hiding places of these bands was instrumental in eventually riding them out of the country of them.

During this service he learned to speak read and write English, also becoming accustomed to wearing American clothes which he claims was the most difficult task of all.

He continued working in various capacities for the United States Government until 1910 when he returned to his home town. During these years his father had prospered and was conducting a general store business the town had grown from a small barrio to a prosperous town of over three thousand people and the surrounding country was being farmed by industrious individual land owners.

My contact was given one third interest in the business and did all of the buying for the store. Due to his associations with the Americans he always had a desire to visit the United States to see the country as well as to study American merchandising methods.





He arrived in the United States in the spring of 1931 spent the first six months in travel visiting many of the larger cities making a study of industrial plants, their methods, also a large merchandising companies.

Upon his return to California he enrolled in a business school, taking a course in business advertising. During that time he was active in Philippine welfare work, contributed considerable money to keep his country men at work and off the relief rolls.

He thinks it is a mistake for his people to come to this country for anything but educational purposes and that he finds that was the intention of most of them coming here but were forced by the depression to quit school as they could not secure enough work to return home and retire. Of this class many are now on relief or living on their more fortunate countrymen, a small percentage are doing well in the United States and have no desire to return to the islands.

He thinks it is proper for the Philippines to have their independence, and that they will be capable to handle the situation that might arise. Is pleased to have had the privilege of travel and study in the United States, having learned more, in the few years



spent here, than would be possible in a life time in his hometown. Is returning to the Philippines in March of this year.





### FILIPINO

My contact was born November 2nd., 1905, in the town of Pasig, Rizal Province, Philippine Islands. The town is situated about ten miles east of the city of Manila on the banks of the Pasig river from which it derived its name. It is surrounded by quite a dense forest, broken occasionally by small plots of land cleared for cultivation.

The people of the town gain their livelihood by fishing, hunting, and by employment in river boats. Rice, sugar cane and vegetables are raised for home consumption only. The town is also a distributing point for several towns in the interior that have access to neither rail or water transportation and goods are delivered to these towns twice a week; the carabao cart is used for transporting supplies.

My contact is the third of five children. His father and mother are Tagalog. His father is a fisherman who sells his entire catch to a river boat company for crew consumption. The family live in a five room house built partly of lumber and partly of bamboo with thatched roof, about one third of the building extends over the water of the river, this space being used for storing the boats,

In his early childhood, my contact amused himself by playing fisherman with the older children in the family, taking trips into the forest in search of flowers, fruit



and berries, and playing games of native origin. He started his schooling at the age of seven and quit at sixteen; in that time he acquired an eighth grade education. During his school days his spare time was occupied in helping his father with his boat and net repairing, gathering fruit and berries for family use, cutting firewood, working in the garden, and caring for a younger brother. He had little time for amusement or sports. Upon leaving school his father had him take charge of one of his fishing boats. These boats were about twelve feet long, three feet wide and two feet deep; they were propelled by paddles similar to canoe paddles. This meant getting up before day light and working until dark with no pay except his keep and occasionally a few pennies to spend on Fiesta days.

In the spring of 1924, he decided to leave home and earn some money for himself. He stowed away on a river boat bound for Manila. His older brother, in whom he had cinfided, gave him fifteen dollars which constituted his entire capital. In Manila, he became acquainted with two other boys who intended leaving for the United States in a few weeks; inducing him to join them in their adventure, they secured a job on a boat sialing for Seattle where they landed in July, 1924.

He did odd jobs around the waterfront for several months, then started working on ranches, picking fruit and hops. The first winter he worker as kitchen helper in a small





hotel. Arrived in San Francisco, in May 1925, and from that time until 1932, he managed to live by doing anything that could be found, living in a small room, with two or three of his fellow countrymen. He ran out of money, was locked out of his room, went without food for two days, than with another boy applied for relief. He did some work on C.W.A. and is now on relief, gets a few odd jobs, but not enough to live on.

He feels that the United States is a poor place for his people to come, except to visit, or with enough money to secure an education. He thinks it is wonderful, the method we have in caring for the unemployed regardless of race, but has no desire to be a burden any longer than necessary. Hopes to be among the first of the Twenty thousand Filipinos to whom the United States is giving free transportation to Manila. Is glad to have seen America and hopes to visit here again, but not until he can buy a round trip ticket.



## FILIPINO

My contact was born about one mile west of the town of San Fernando, Pampanga Province, on the Island of Luzon, May 22, 1890.

His home was a two room, bamboo hepa covered shack, located on a small sugar plantation for which his father worked at certain seasons of the year, at a wage of about three dollars per month. The balance of the year the family devoted their time working a small rice patch, (belonging to the Spanish Friars), receiving one-third of the crop for their labor, gathering wild fruit and Carabao bird eggs for the local market.

Following this are some of his earliest recollections: Sitting on a floor and watching the house lizards catching bugs and flies on the sloped ceiling of the shack; riding astride his mother's hip as she carried baskets of fruit, eggs or fish to market, balanced on her head; riding his father's Carabao to and from work and taking it to and from its wallow; sitting on the two-wheeled cart at rice planting time, watching the folks sticking the plants into the mud, keeping time to the plunk-plunk of a guitar; going to church with the family Sunday Morning, his father carrying his favorite fighting cock, staking it out in front of the church during services, then to the cock-pit for a day of sport;





Watching the harvesting of rice with hand cycles, and of going to sleep to the thud of the Carabao's hoofs as they tramped the grain from the straw at threshing time; playing with his brother and two sisters during the evenings while his mother pounded the hulls from the rice and separated the chaf from the grain; his greatest interest seemed to be watching his father training his game cocks for fiesta day sports.

The first work he remembers was gathering dry twigs and small pieces of wood and storing them under the shack in preparation for the rainy season, when none could be had for starting the fire. Their cigarettes and cigars were made at home from tobacco grown on the plantation. Their clothes cost little, the children living mostly in the nude until about ten years of age, or the upper part of the body covered with a short skirt.

A large portion of the money they received went to the church the balance for most part was enclosed in hollow sections of bamboo and buried.

One of his duties was to watch for swarms of locust at certain months of the year to warn the people of their coming. They would rush to the cane fields, beating pans drums, etc., to prevent the locust from swarming over and stripping the cane of its leaves. After they had settled in an open field they would be swept into winrows with



brush, like hay, some being used for food, the balance were burned.

He enjoyed following a string band to which his father belonged, it being a custom to serenade the neighbors on each moonlit night. He prayed for the moon to shine every night, as he was always allowed to accompany his father on those occasions.

His life seems to have been a repetition of the above things each year until the winter of 1898 or 1899 when their mode of living changed due to the coming of the Americans. This was at first looked upon as a disaster due to stories spread by Insurrecto officers and other interested parties.

His father and brother joined the Insurrecto Army, deserting after three months service, joining the family in San Fernando, who had been compelled to leave their former home. The sugar mill had been wrecked, no cane or rice was planted that year as the plantation was located between the Insurrecto's trenches and the American troops in San Fernando. His father and brother secured employment in the civilian quartermaster department, United States of America.

My contact received the equivalent of a grammar school education also a working knowledge of the English language during the years he lived in San Fernando.







His father, mother and brother died of the bubonic plague during an epidemic in 1908, his sisters having married and moved to the western part of the Province.

In April 1908, an uncle of his made arrangements for him to come to the United States. He contracted to work for a period of three years on a ranch in Southern California, belonging to a friend of his uncle, for which he was to receive two dollars per month, spending money and be allowed to attend night school, the rancher to reimburse the uncle for cost of the trip to the United States and pay my contact two hundred dollars upon fulfillment of contract.

He was the first person from San Fernando to make the trip to the United States. He was filled with both fear and hope; fear of the ocean trip and of leaving his native town, but thrilled with the thoughts of fortune to be made in the United States and visioning his return with money to buy a rice or sugar plantation of his own.

The first stage of his trip was to his uncle's home in Manila, which seemed a great distance to him, as prior to that time he had not been farther than ten miles from home.

He was outfitted with his first American style clothes, in which he felt very uncomfortable; the shoes, stockings and collar could be worn for only short periods of time for the first few weeks.



Upon arrival in United States his first reactions were awe and timidity of such things as skyscrapers, street cars, automobiles, style of American architecture in homes, and public buildings, modern farm machinery, were a revelation to him.

During the time he was working out his contract on the ranch he attended night school, taking a high school course. At the time of fulfillment of contract, he had saved fifty dollars of his two dollars per month, spending money, adding that to the two hundred received in payment of his labor, all being sent to his uncle in Manila, to start a bank account.

Since that time he has followed the harvest seasons up and down the coast of California. At other times he worked as bus-boy in a Los Angeles restaurant. His money with the exception of just enough to live on, was sent to Manila and added to his bank account.

He is interested in American politics only to the extent that it affects the Philippine Islands and his people. He respects the American people as a whole and obeys their laws; does not believe in inter-marriage with the white races, giving racial pride as the reason; believes that American educational institutions, methods of conducting business, form of government, agricultural methods to be the best in the world.







The depression affected him only the extent that he could not send as much money back home as before, delaying his return to the Phillipine Islands for about two years, however, he claims he made more money here during the depression years, than he could have made laboring at the home during the most prosperous years. He expected to return to the Philippines in 1932 but was postponed until 1935, at which time he will have saved sufficient money to buy a fair sized sugar and rice plantation on which he intends to use up-to-date American farming methods.

This will be my last interview with this contact as he is leaving for Southern California.

I have interviewed some ten or twelve other Filipinos, elevator boys, house boys, waiters, students, salesman and men in business for themselves, with one exception they all expect to return to the Philippine Islands, the students to enter the professional or political field, others going into business for themselves, and some to secure positions as instructors in firms desirous of installing American business equipment and use American business methods.

Without exception they credit the United States for the rapid development of the Phillipine Islands in the



past thirty-five years. They all wish independence for their country, some of them are a little skeptical regarding their ability to protect themselves against invasion of other nations, have some fear of internal strife due to the lack of a universal language which has hindered to a great extent, the mingling of the people belonging to different provinces. They all feel these things will eventually be ironed out and that in some way the United States will lend a guiding hand until that time comes.





### FILIPINO

My contact was born in the city of Manila, February 21, 1908, his father being half Spanish and half Tagalog, his mother pure Tagalog. The family consisted of father, mother, two girls, and two boys, my contact being the youngest. They owned a nice home in old Manila, (the walled city) with modern furniture of the Spanish and American type. Were quite prominent in the Manila business and social world.

His father was a jeweller and gold smith, owing his own business. Being in comfortable circumstances, his children received all the educational advantages available in Manila.

His earliest recollections were, playing the nursery with his two sisters and brother, riding around the city park in a carriage with his mother, going to church with his sisters in care of a governess who would not allow them to play with other children, and of watching near the big gate-way of the city each night for the return of his father from business, so that he might ride to the house on one of the horses.

His early education was derived from his governess, who taught him until seven years of age, when he entered a parochial school.



For the following five or six years of his life, the routine of going to school, church, playing with other children, parties and driving around the city with his mother and sister.

In his thirteenth year he began to associate with a gang of boys whom his parents considered were not his social equals and remonstrated with him for so going. This made him more anxious to join them in mischievous pranks played upon neighbors and visitors to the city. In years he became leader of the gang, fighting anyone who disputed his authority, receiving many reprimands and whippings from his father for his conduct.

From mischievous pranks his gang gradually became bolder. They commenced to steal candy, cigarettes, and money from small merchants and people who visited their homes. This seemed a good way for my contact to add spending money to the small allowance his father gave him.

In his first year of high school he started frequenting the gambling places of Manila, being a consistent loser, he became more active in his thievery, stealing jewelry and precious stones, selling them to a Chinese fence for about one third of their value. Was caught at his prank twice by friends of his father's who rather than create a scandal let him off on his promise to reform.







He curtailed his activities until he finished high school, then became worse than before. For two years he lived high on the proceeds of what he stole, at the same time living at home and helping his father and brother in the store. However his father was worried about him, knowing that he spent far more money than he was allowed. When taken to task told his father he won the money gambling.

In May 1926, he was caught stealing jewels at a party given by a friend of the family, who did not prosecute but insisted that the boy be sent to the United States, and made to shift for himself. His father being the only one in the family knowing what he had done, outfitted him with clothing, gave him five hundred dollars, and sent him to the United States announcing that he was sending him more for a business education and to learn American business methods.

Upon his arrival secured employment with a Filipino association whose purpose is to further the interests of the Philippine Islands and their people in the United States, to which his father contributed money each year.

He intended holding this position only long enough to familiarize himself with American underworld methods and become acquainted with their leaders or as he says long enough to find his way about.



To enable him to account for his evenings he enrolled for a complete business course in a night school, also becoming a member of a Filipino orchestra.

Having received a letter from my contact's father explaining why he had been sent to the United States and requesting him to use influence for the boy's good, his employer gained the confidence and respect for my contact. In his school work he became impressed with the greatness of American institutions, mass production in industry, and the inherent honesty of the American people. As an example of honesty he says that in no other country could bottles of milk be left on doorsteps with so little loss by theft. In his orchestra work he became a prominent member of the Filipino social world.

Becoming interested in his studies and orchestra work and proud of the confidence of his employer, together with letters of praise received from his mother, lost interest in the doings of organized crime, doing everything possible to gain the confidence and respect of his father and friends in Manila.

Upon graduation from business school, secured employment as an apprentice in a firm of manufacturing jewelers, for the purpose of learning new methods, use of modern







machinery, diamond cutting and setting, which he will finish in October of this year.

He thinks the American influence is good for his people, but they are handicapped in the labor and business world here, and there are more opportunities in their own country, due to the fact they are not accepted as equals socially or in any field of endeavor. Claims that is the reason for so few Filipino women in the United States, that his people should avail themselves of the educational advantages here in every line, then use them in their own country. At the same time he thinks they should be model citizens while living in this country.

The depression has worked many hardships on his people. It has caused him to spend two years more time learning his trade, due to close downs and lay offs. In the last three years has been an active social worker among his people.

Has been reconciled with his father, who has furnished him with money to purchase any equipment necessary to make their business modern most of which has been bought and shipped to Manila. The balance will be taken with him when he returns in October. Says he is leaving the United States thankful for having the privilege of living and learning not only the material things, but how much



more profitable it is to live an upright life and have the respect of your fellow men in a country where the latter seems to be the deep foundation of the country's life.





## FILIPINO

"I was born in 1859 back in Ormoc, Leyte Island, Phillippine Islands. Was born on a farm, came to United States in 1904. Landed in Seattle, Washington. Got job on United States transport as a sailor. Travelled between between United States and Philippine Islands. Had signed up for two years as sailor. Then I was transfered to another transport in Manila. The boat made trip around the Islands. I was on that transport for about five years then I joined another transport and came back to San Francisco, United States of America and worked on dock for about three years after that worked on another Transport going to Phillippine Islands, China, Japan. That boat I stayed on we made round trips. My job on that ship was in fire department as coal heaver. I worked on that ship for about one year. I was for seventeen years on transports."

"I am now a man at the age of seventy-five years old. I got married in 1926, married a widow with five children. After I was discharged from United States transport I received Five hundred dollars as a bonus from United States government, after serving seventeen years. I was getting too old to work on ships, so I went farming for about five years. As I said before I was getting too old and could not work anymore. I have not done any kind of work now for the last three



years. My health is fine. I would like to do some kind of work if I could get it. If possible if I could get some money I would like to take my wife and myself and go back to Philippine Islands and spend the rest of our lives there."

"The history I have given here is the truth."

Signed

S \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_





## JAPANESE FILIPINO

Sex: Male

Born: Province of Panay on the Island of Panay - 1908

Vocation at present: Doorman in an apartment hotel.

Native life in Philippines:

When very young was taken by his mother's sister, who was pure Japanese, to raise because she was childless and his mother had four other children. Three years after this casual adoption a son was born to his aunt and he was allowed to run wild. He ran away many times from this time on until he was fourteen, when he ran away finally as far as Manila, earning his way by begging, working at odd jobs and stowing away.

Here he got steady work as slop boy and scullery help in a third-rate restaurant, after a week of near starvation, and finally worked up to the position of dish washer. After two years he quit for a job of table waiting in another cheap restaurant, picking up English and now consciously trying for betterment which to him meant the opportunity to come to America.

Three years at table waiting and he had saved enough to come to America, steerage. He stayed with friends two weeks while he hunted work. His English was fairly good, he made a good appearance, had an



ingratiating smile and an apparently sincere desire to please which got him the job as doorman, a job he has held for seven years. His main desire is to play tennis well, own a good car and a radio and many clothes; speaks English very well now but reads nothing but mystery stories and crime and movie magazines.





## FILIPINO

"Born October 18, 1893, in Talisay, Negros Island, Occidental Prvince, Philippine Islands. Came to United States in 1916, worked in San Francisco as janitor for three months then worked for Custom House in San Francisco as helper on boats. cleaning Sacramento River. Worked at that for about nine months, then got job in Navy Yard at Vallejo. Worked as laborer for one year, then transfered as machinist helper for about three years. Next job was with Iron Works in San Francisco worked about one year. Got married in 1919 in Oakland, California.

"I was about twenty-five years old. My wife was twenty-five years old. We have two children, both boys. One is now eleven and the other twelve years old. Both going to public school Children go to church. After working at Iron works, I quit and went to work for the Paper Company for about three years, after that I went to farming. I farmed for about four years, raised vegetables. Lost all my money I had saved. Since then I have been working on and off on any kind of farm job. I have at present an application in with United States government for labor. I want to stay in the United States and I would also like to become a citizen of the United



States. I want my children raised and educated in this country."

"Would like to go to night school and study more of the machinist trade. At present I am doing labor work, at S.E.R.A., seven days a month, income thirty-five dollars a month. Just enough to keep my family. Have no other income at present. All I want is a chance to make a living wage for my family and myself. I promise to be a good citizen if I am allowed to be same."

"My health and family are in good condition."

Signed

L\_\_\_\_\_ J. L\_\_\_\_\_





### FILIPINO

Rigorio was born in the town of Angeles, Pampanga Province, Philippine Island, April 9, 1904.

His parents were both from Pampanga, and lived in a small house opposite the cemetery, where his father worked part of the year. The balance of his time was devoted to making rope, the hemp grower furnishing the material and paying him a certain price per foot for the finished product.

The family consisted of father, mother, one girl and one boy. They were compelled to live very poorly, as his father received very little money for his work, a little less than sixty dollars per year. Most of the food was gathered in unsettled parts of the district and consisted of fruits, berries, fish and <sup>or</sup> ~~caribee~~ bird eggs. Rice was taken in payment for rope making, and at the end of each year, the family was a little in debt to their employers.

Rigorio's first duties were to assist his mother in the gathering of fruits, etc. They made long trips into the country several times each week, and sometimes had some produce left over which they sold at the market place. Later he assisted his father



with rope making, which he enjoyed, as it required quite some skill. At the age of fourteen he could make more rope in a day than his father.

He attended school at Angeles where he graduated from Grammar school when he was sixteen years old. At that time, he had never been outside the province. He could speak English, and acquired many American mannerisms, as Angeles was a leave area for American soldiers, with whom he spent considerable time.

The summer he was eighteen, he ran away to Manila, and obtained employment on a boat sailing for America. Arriving in San Francisco in September 1922, he went to work as a janitor in a Filipino billiard hall, for which he received his board, room and five dollars per month. During the eight months he worked there he became quite a fighter and participated in some amateur bouts. In his last fight his right arm was broken. Not being properly set, a stiff arm resulted and prevents him from further fighting. During the two years in the ring, he was able to send his people a little over one thousand dollars.





In 1926, he joined the Filipino Fruit Pickers Union, becoming a sort of walking delegate, within two years. He made a living, and saved some money, until 1929. Since that time, he has had little work, most of the time living in small crowded quarters, five or six of them living in on room, sharing expenses, and cooking their own food.

The last two years he has taken up with the radical element, causing as much discontent among the Filipino workers as possible. In 1932 he was wounded in a labor fight, from which he was layed up for several months.

He feels that his people are not receiving as fair treatment in labor or society as other foreign people, who came to the United States. He has just returned from the San Joaquin Valley from what he terms an unsuccessful attempt to equalize wages. He is now trying to get a job on a boat going to Manila, where, he says, he will at least be an equal of the people with whom he has to associate. He hopes all Americans will be compelled to leave the Philippine Islands when they gain their independence, as he believes the two races can never work in harmony.



### FILIPINO

Manuel was born in Manila Philippine Islands sixty-five years ago. His father was Spanish and his mother Filipino. Manuel's father was not one of the typical Spaniards at that time in Manila, who were business men. He was only a humble long-shoreman, barely making enough to keep body and soul together.

Manuel at the age of seventeen also went to work on the docks in Manila. This was in the year of 1897, when Spanish oppression was at it's height in the Philippines, and there were faint outbursts of discontent in the provinces. They had not reached their climax which culminated in the attempt by the Filipino people to seize political power in Manila. In 1898 this power was financed by American capital under the leadership of General Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipinos. Manuel joined the rebel forces, and he tells how grateful they felt that the United States was going to help them to get their real independence. After Aguinaldo and his troops had born the brunt of the fighting, they found themselves freed from one tyrant and shackled to another.





After the war Manuel went to Hawaii to work in the sugar cane fields at seventy-five cents per day, and board and room. He worked there for nine years, and having saved two-thousand dollars, he decided to return to Manila for a hard won vacation. Shipping steerage to Manila for Honolulu, to save as much possible for his vacation, he along with two-hundred others, was quartered in the stokehold. Half way to Manila he contracted Spinal-Meningitis. Usually, Manuel says, a Filipino is left to die when he contracts this dreaded disease, but Manuel, in this case, was a different kind of a Filipino. He had two-thousand dollars. Upon his arrival at Manila, he went to a private hospital and paid for his medical attention; thus Manuel spent both his vacation and his money in the hospital.

After leaving the hospital, he returned again to Hawaii for work in the cane fields; this time at one dollar a day. Here he worked for a period of six years and in 1927, he came to Los Angeles. Here, he got work on a ship that travelled between San Pedro and Honolulu as a waiter. This job lasted two years. Then he got a job as houseboy for a broker in San-



Diego. This broker moved to Chicago, and Manuel found himself looking for work again. It was different this time; there was a depression, and he was sixty-four years old. After looking for work for about nine months, he finally decided to buy a shoe-shine stand, which is his sole means of livelihood at the present moment, excepting that he still has \$1500 in the bank.





### FILIPINO

Domingo was the son of a small agriculture worker. He ran errands for neighbors and led water buffalo in rice fields during the season. He worked in the rice fields as a laborer, also gathered fruits and seasonal foods.

Recreation consisted of playing athletic games; such as a sort of handball, only differing in that the ball is oval and must be kept on the ground between the players; running races on foot, among companions; a buffalo sport something like water-polo. Fishing was a sport while young rather than an occupation, as he lived some distance from the sea.

His education gotten from schools was taught by American women. His sister was a school teacher, and she coached him in the evenings, so that he might be better equipped for higher education, which later he obtained by going to the University of Philippines, in Manila. It was here that he found his bent for the higher forms of Art. Due to Spanish influence in the Philippines prior to the acquisition of the Islands by America, his art reflects the pressure of the Roman Catholic Church.



Although he had very little religious training, except ordinary church attendance, he depicted from the start of his artistic career, the Saints and noted Roman Catholic personalities. His teacher was a man not ordinarily given to religious subjects in the class-room.

His expression of his peoples' place in society seems not to have made any too indelible a mark on him. He says that he is content to follow the masters, and to try and emulate them.





### FILIPINO

Juan was born in the Philippine Islands and came to America seven years ago. He was twenty three years old, and had a cousin ten years older, living in San Francisco. This cousin encouraged him to come here and go to school. He attended high school for two years, but it became more difficult for him to study and earn his living too, so he quit school and got a full time job working for a family.

He held this job for three years, then quit as it was rather lonely. He wanted to work some place where there was more excitement, and where he would meet other people. He got a job, in a large cafe as bus boy. He likes this job much better, although he received higher wages when working in a family. He gets twenty-eight cents an hour and is supposed to work eight hours a day, six days a week. However, he sometimes works fourteen hours a day, as they are short of help.

He does not like the company where he works. He said that every pay check was from fifty cents to a dollar short. He said, he guessed the company



thought they were so dumb they could not add up their own hours, and figure out their pay. However, they are unorganized, and so cannot do anything about it. He has saved his money and has enough to support himself for sometime, if he should lose his job.

He said he would like to go East and visit other parts of the United States, but is not sure whether or not he will return to the Islands. He is more interested in dances and girls than in politics and economics.

Of course, he resents the discrimination towards Filipinos, on the job, in housing, living accommodations and in social life.





## FILIPINO

He was born in 1901 at Malabon, Philippine Islands. His earliest recollection of his father, though rather hazy, was, that he was employed as a gardener to some rich foreigners. In 1903 when the American soldiers were stationed in Manila he was a servant to a high ranking officer.

Our subject received his training at a parochial school, kept up by American interests. He stayed in the school for several years and then left at the opportunity of a job on a United States cruiser. He served for a short while as deck boy. Reaching the age of enlistment he was promoted to the position of steward and then to head steward.

While he was on a voyage he received word that his father had been killed. His father, who had been temporarily employed as a deck hand, was crushed when a winch broke and a heavy packing case fell and crushed him. His mother received some compensation but he is not sure of the amount.

A few years later his mother remarried and when he again visited Manila he was unable to locate her. After considerable time he located his two younger brothers and convinced them to join the navy.

He has been in the service since 1917 and has



only three more years before he is retired on a pension. When he leaves the service he is going back to Manila and go into some sort of business. He feels that he has a better chance in his native country. He thinks the Philippine people are not able to govern themselves and it will be a sorry day for them when they will be given the freedom they want.

He is very sure that the "dam Japs" are at the bottom of the whole freedom "racket."





## FILIPINO

Sex: Male  
Born: Zamboanga, Philippine Islands, 1903.  
Vocation  
at present: Bell Hop.

### Native life in Philippines.

Born in small barrio near the city of Zamboanga. His father and mother killed by Morro insurrection in 1910. He became ward of Government. He was sent to primary school in Zamboanga. Here he learned the trade of jute worker. At the age of fourteen he made his way to Iloilo where he got a job in a tobacco factory. Here he learned the gentle art of knife sticking. Using a small, well sharpened knife blade he fitted the leaves into cigars. This small blade trick is also used at crucial moments in protecting one from one's adversary in close combat. The use of the small bladed knife by Filipinos is an art the same as fencing by the Continental.

After work and on holidays the men in the factory sometimes engaged in violent combat over some disagreement during work. It is here that the tobacco knife played its dual role.

Our subject worked in the tobacco factory until 1924; then he made his way to Manila. From here he went to Honolulu as an agriculture worker; then into the United



States as a house boy. Once in the United States he immediately went to night school, learned the language fairly well and got a job as bell hop in San Francisco hotel.





FILIPINO.

When a young girl she was taught to sew linens and cotton goods later she became proficient when she was hired out by her family to a large establishment in far off Manila. Here she entered a factory and not using machinery she embroidered the finest of laces for a peso a day and twelve hour day. The needles used in this sort of sewing belonged to the establishment in which she worked and if her order was not filled at place of employment in due time she had to stay and finish as she was not allowed to take her tools to her lodgings.

She lived, while in Manila, with a private family who ran a house of prostitution. During a lay-off of the place where she worked she took up the profession of prostitution. In this manner she saved enough money to come to the United States as a servant of an American Army Officer. She later married a native Filipino in Los Angeles.

Subject is striking looking, having the black virile hair of the native Filipino and the dark oval face of the Oriental. Asked as to what recreation and work she had done in native Panay she replied:



Sowed for a family of thirteen when she was only eight years old. Then she went to the nearby creek and beat clothes on rocks that had been soaked in stream, thus all family clothes, being made by her sister and mother were washed in stream, soapless. As to ironing, a large, flat board was used to sandwich the damp clothes.

She played no games and had practically any job around the house to do. No preliminary education. Learned to read and write while working for American officer as house maid.

She is, at present, an itinerant agriculture worker in Southern California.





## FILIPINO

My contact was born May 22, 1879 on the banks of the Pasig River in the northern section of the city of Manila, Philippine Islands; during the years of Spanish control that part of Manila was inhabited almost entirely by a class of people who made their living as street entertainers, professional begging and petty thievery.

My contact's family consisted of father, mother and one sister two years older than he. They lived in one of the hundreds of small poorly built bamboo shacks that line the banks of the river in that part of the city each one built on a sort of trestle eight or ten feet from the ground to prevent them from being washed away at high water periods of the year, the entrance is reached by an almost perpendicular bamboo ladder, the house consisting of one large room which served for all purposes except the family washing and bathing; for these purposes they used the river which at all times lapped the underpinning of their home.

My contact's father and mother did a combination act of juggling and singing. The former doing the juggling and the latter the singing, taking a collection after every act as their compensation this meant long days with only a few pennies for their effort most of the time. Their living consisted of rice, fish and fruit; the two



latter items could be obtained without cost. My contact's first recollections are of sitting in the doorway of the shacks watching the small boats on the river. The carabao used the shallow part of the river as a wallow and the birds light upon them and feed on the bugs and flies. He can remember when five or six years old of being loaned or hired out by the day to one of the professional beggars. He did not enjoy this as he had to cry most of the time and if he did not the woman would pinch him or box his ears until he did. His parents received about ten cents a day for his service.

He received very little education, can read Tagalog, speaks some Spanish and has a working knowledge of English, can read it fairly well but writes very poorly.

At the age of twelve he was hired to a Spanish family as chore boy at a wage of one dollar per month and his keep. The work was hard. He was compelled to put in long hours, received poor food and ill treatment. He continued here for three years, then he ran away going to work on a large sugar plantation in the western part of the Tagalog province. He did not receive much money but had shorter hours and the people for whom he worked were kind to him. It was there that he learned to play for the first time in his life. He could join the other boys and girls in their games in the evening, on Sunday after church and was







allowed off for all fiesta day sports. He worked at this place until the spring of 1899 when he was persuaded through fear and offers of money to join Aguinaldo's army. He had been told that the Americans were killing women and children and if any of the Filipino soldiers were caught they would have their tongues cut out and their eyes burned by hot irons and be subjected to other forms of torture, that the only thing to do was to drive all Americans into the sea and drown them. All these things he believed and governed his actions accordingly. He saw a lot of service being with the army that took almost a year to drive from the outskirts of Manila to Dagupan on the west coast of Luzon Island. He became one of Aguinaldo's bodyguards and served in that capacity until the general's surrender or capture. Upon his return to Manila he went to work as stable boy for some American officers, following them to different parts of the island. He continued in this capacity until the spring of 1905 when he came to the United States on a ship carrying United States cavalry horses, acting as all around man. Upon his arrival, in the United States, he secured a job as cook's helper on a freight boat in the coastal service, which job he still holds. He thinks that the United States having done so much for his country and its people that instead of seeking independence, which he feels will not be a



success, that they should become a territory of the United States and if possible a state later on. He saved some money which he intends to live on in the United States when no longer able to work. He believes Los Angeles will be the place for him. The depression did not affect him, only to the extent that he contributed more money for welfare among his people. He has no desire to return to the Philippine Islands. Has never married and is interested only in his job and saving enough money to live comfortably when age forces him to retire.





## FILIPINO

"I was born July 24, 1903 in Bauang, La Union, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Came to United States in 1924. Landed in Seattle, Washington, then went to Port Walter, Alaska, to work in Fishery packing and canning fish. Stayed there until end of season which is summer months only. Came back in fall to Seattle, Washington and thought I would go to school then and study my education. I went two years in High School then I had to stop as I was out of funds, so I had to get a position. I got a job in lumber yard as laborer, worked there for about two years, met a girl, white girl, born in United States and we got married, year of 1928. We both came down to California as I thought I would have a better chance to settle down and make a home. Got a job in restaurant as helper and worked there about a year. I was saving as much as possible as my wife was going to give birth to a child. I was also going to night school taking a course in Auto mechanics."

I studied for about six months but had to stop as I had to pay to study and my expenses at home were more than I was making. I stopped working at restaurant and went to Barber college to study to be a barber. I have now a small barber shop and am just about making



a living. I have a child which is six years old. My wife and myself are very happy. My wife is satisfied and content.

I would like to become an American Citizen as I believe it would do me a world of good. I have no relations in this country, there all back in the Philippine Islands.

That is all I can tell you. I am a member of Grand Regional Assembly (Kalapati Lodge, Number 515, a Masonic order of Philippine Islands.)





### FILIPINO

My contact was born in the city of Manila, Luzon Island, September 9th, 1908. At that time the family consisted of father, mother, two sisters and himself. His father was fisherman. His mother did washing for part of the American colony in the city.

He remembers his mother carrying him to the bank of the Pasig River where she would wash the clothes by lying them on a rock then on a rock and pounding them with a wooden mallet.

Their home was a small bamboo shack located near Dilidid Prison, from which he enjoyed watching the prisoners at work under guard. He saw several public executions which took place in the open plaza. Later his father would take him on fishing trips to his banco, leaving before daylight and returning at dusk, sometimes without a load and sometimes filling the boat in a short time. Even at the best they received only a few pesos for their catch.

They enjoyed none of the luxuries of life and few of the comforts, living mostly on fish and rice. An occasional trip to the country would net them some fruit. Mangoes, the national fruit, was a luxury to him.





He started to work at an early age, mending his father's nets. At twelve he was an expert net maker. He contributed some to the family budget by mending nets for other fishermen, using some of the money to buy American candy and cigarettes.

He enjoyed the evening when the older men would sit around telling of their adventures with the fishing fleet, while the women were making mats and baskets for the market, and listening to a string band serenading a neighbor.

He attended school in Manila graduating from grammar school at the age of sixteen; spoke English well, at that time. One year later his father was convicted of dope smuggling and sent to prison for one year, during that time my contact was the sole support of the family.

When his father was released, my contact took a job on a private boat, owned by an American hemp buyer, there learned American customs. He liked the way the Americans dressed, they sat at the table and ate their food. Was impressed by their seemingly great earning power, and the tales they told of money to be made in the United States. He worked on this boat for about one year, putting most of the money earned into an American wardrobe, as he had decided to go to America.

In the spring of 1927 he came to the United States in the employ of an American mining engineer, for whom he worked as house boy the first two years after his arrival.





Having saved some money, one of his countrymen and himself opened a small eating house in the Filipino district, selling liquor in the back room. From the profits, sent several thousand dollars to his people in Manila, with which they bought a home outside the city, where they do quite a truck gardening business. He has also enlarged his business, now having combined eating house, a bar, billiard parlor, and a sort of employment clearing house for his people.

He seems to have made money during the depression, selling whiskey and loaning money to his countrymen at high rates of interest. Says that was part of his American training.

Although he has made money here is not contented and as soon as he has the opportunity will sell out his business and return to Manila.

Claims there is something missing from American life, that you get in his country, yet is unable to define just what it is, you can only feel it.

He is not a radical or communist. Believes in Democratic government; thinks independence is bad for his country at this time, and there will be trouble between the provinces; fears the Japanese influence or invasion and does not believe their financial condition warrants independence.





He thinks intermarriage with the white race is bad for both races and worse for their children. Feels it makes them mongrals or as he puts it, "children without a country."

He was born a catholic and still claims to be a Christian but does not believe in any organized church. Hopes the United States will enter into some agreement to protect his country after being granted independence, as he intends to return there to live sometime in the future.



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